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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 137 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Chiang-Kai-Shek Denounces Canton Crusade

NEUTRALITY OF SUEZ CANAL

Prohibition Of Entry Would Be An Act Of War

PARIS, June 8.

Permanent absolute neutrality of Suez Canal was emphasised by the Chairman, Marquis De Vogue at the annual general meeting.

He said the recent fantastic reports were answered by the International Convention providing that any Power forbidding entry into the canal to another power would be guilty of an act of war.—Reuter.

NON-CO-OPERATION THROUGH OFFICES?

It is Mere Self-Deception Says Congress President

UNAO., June 8.

The question of acceptance of offices was raised by the Subjects Committee of the U. P. Political Conference during discussion of the resolution regarding the forthcoming elections to Provincial Legislative Assembly.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that to non-co-operate with the Government by accepting offices was to deceive oneself and that the position was very dangerous. He hoped that when the time came, the Congress would decide in favour of non-acceptance of offices. He thought that the purpose of entering legislatures was to come into contact with the mass and to wreck the new constitution which could be done in a thousand ways.

The resolution welcomed Congress decision regarding elections and appealed to support Congress candidates.—A.P.

DENUNCIATION OF OTTAWA AND AFTER

Bill Amending Tariff Act To Be Introduced In Assembly

SIMLA, June 8.

Preliminary preparations to implement the denunciation of the Ottawa Agreement and for the renewal of the Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol after negotiations, appear to be afoot.

It is understood that M. Slade, Collector of Customs of Bombay is being appointed as Joint Secretary to Commerce Department to enable the Commerce Secretary Mr. Stewart to be placed on special duty in connection with the Indo-Japanese negotiations.

As a sequel to the denunciation of the Ottawa Pact, the "United Press" learns that a Bill amending the Tariff Act would be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Assembly bringing the tariff rates to the pre-Ottawa level. The Amending Bill, when passed, would take effect from November, 13.—United Press.

Decline In British Unemployed

LONDON: June 8.

The numbers of unemployed on May 25 declined by 1,26,188 as compared with April 27, while the insured employees numbered 10,831,000—an increase of 1,19,900. —Reuter.

Lesser Unemployed In Germany

BERLIN, June 8.

Unemployed on May 31 totalled 1,491,201, a reduction of 272,000 compared with April and over 200,000 below the lowest figure of 1935.—Reuter.

PRINCESS ARTHUR OPERATED

LONDON, June 8.

Princess Arthur of Connaught underwent a severe abdominal operation this afternoon. Doctors report that the result is satisfactory.

The Princess underwent a similar operation at the beginning of 1934.—Reuter's Special.

M. Blum Faced With New Difficulties

MORE STRIKE THREATS

Dockers, Taxi-Drivers And Shopmen Demand Extension Of Labour Charter

PARIS, June 8.

The Capital still wears an English Sunday appearance in certain quarters where big departmental stores are still occupied by strikers, but after the meeting this afternoon between the representatives of employers and workers presided over by the Minister of Interior, it is hoped that an agreement will be reached and work will be resumed to-morrow.

FRESH TROUBLE

The end of the strike of the petrol suppliers to-day resulted in increased street traffic, but taxi-drivers may strike to-morrow.

It appears that the taxi-drivers and shop-workers and such like, are not included in the newly-signed Labour Charter, which only covers industries. Therefore, possibly, such trades may strike in order to secure their inclusion.

Owing to the absence of newspapers in the provinces, the news of the strike settlement travelled slowly. It is impossible yet to state how many returned, but generally the situation is unaltered.

Dunkirk dockers, numbering 1,500, have struck work, threatening the stoppage of cross-Channel service; while miners in Nord Pas de Calais have struck work according to their decision of Saturday.

Miners' delegates are meeting the employers to-morrow at Douai, when it is expected, a settlement will be reached.—Reuter.

Day-long Conference Leads To Settlement

PARIS, June 8.

At midnight the conference between employers and workers' representatives reached an agreement to end the strike.

The strike settlement is the outcome of a daylong conference under the presidency of M. Blum. The agreement has been signed by the representatives concerned and provides for an increase in wages, a 40 hour week, paid holidays and collective contracts.

It is hoped that the strike will be terminated throughout France within the next 48 hours.

The success of the industrial peace efforts is regarded as a triumph for M. Blum, who has borne the burden of the crisis from the first hour of taking over the Premiership. This fact was revealed by the Minister of Interior last evening.

Strikers in Paris numbered 300,000 in addition to 250,000 in the Department of Nord.

It is anticipated that all these will recommence work as a consequence of the agreement.

NEW ECONOMIC REGIME IN SIGHT

PARIS, June, 8.

It is understood that the employers only gave way owing to

M. Blum.

the decisive intervention of the new government. They finally agreed to accept the terms with reservation regarding the economic consequences that may be entailed.

The agreement does not apply to the big department stores which are not directly affiliated to the employers' confederation, but a conference of employers and workers of stores is being held in the afternoon under the aegis of the Minister of Interior, in order to settle the differences.

M. Blum interviewed by Reuter, said, "I am most satisfied about the outcome."

M. Jouhaux, the head of the Workers' Delegation interviewed by Reuter said the agreement has consecrated a long cherished ideal. It will put France on the road to a new economic regime.

The Government in the Chamber to-morrow will table the necessary bills implementing the agreement. —Reuter.

METAL WORKERS TO RESUME

VALENCIENNES, June 8

An agreement has been reached in the Metallurgical Industry. Twenty-thousand workers, occupying 70 factories, are expected to resume work forthwith.—Reuter.

FIRE HAVOC IN ANDHRA VILLAGE

300 Houses Burnt Down At Peddapur; 1,000 Persons Rendered Homeless

MADRAS, June 8.

A Cocanada message says that 300 houses have been destroyed by fire at Peddapur, rendering more than 1,000 persons homeless.—A.P

"Queen Mary's" Speed

LONDON, June 8.

Queen Mary covered 670 miles during the last 23 Hours.—Reuter.

NEXT CONGRESS VENUE

JALGAON, June 7.

The Local Congress Committee at its meeting to-day tentatively decided to hold the Congress session at a place between Faijpur and Sawda, four miles from Sawda station on the G. I. P. Railway. The site selected covers over 100 acres and all facilities for sufficient water supply. This meeting is a sequel to the decision of the Maharashtra Congress Committee to hold the session in Faijpur. Among those present were Mr. S D. Deo, President, M.P.C.C. and Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil, M.L.As.—A. P.

Peace Or War With Japan

NANKING TO DECIDE QUESTION

Official Statement On Revolt From South

NANKING, June 8.

The first official pronouncement on the Southern situation by Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek was announced at the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee called to deal with the situation.

He declared that the question of peace or war rested with the Central Government and not with a minority inspired by personal feeling.

Meanwhile he did not believe that the Kwangtung and Kwangsi leaders would seize Government's foreign policy as a pretext for starting civil war or proclaiming independence.—Reuter.

SOUTH-WEST PREPARES

CANTON, June 8.

A violent anti-Japanese speech was delivered at Kwangsi by Leader-General Li Chung Jen urging China's military leaders to "shed blood in conflict with the Japanese in the cause of national salvation." He said that the South West was determined to send an expedition to fight the Japanese, even if the Central Government refused to move. Recruiting stations had been established in various districts of Kwantung to increase the fighting strength against Japanese forces.—Reuter.

Khandesh Prepares For Congress Sessions

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

Almost all the active workers of the East and the West Khandesh and several prominent provincial workers of Maharashtra assembled on the Sunday last at Faizpur which is about six miles away from Suvda, a Railway station on the G. I. P. line.

Faizpur and the Khandesh workers are mighty pleased and feel rightly elated at the signal honour that the M.P.C.C. has bestowed on them in view of their services to the country's cause and they are bent upon utilising the opportunity thus offered to them by making the Congress a complete success.

The meeting of the Maharashtra P.C.C. Sub-Committee was specially convened to revive the possibility of holding of the 50th session of the Indian National Congress at Faizpur which is selected by the district workers as the venue. Under the romantic atmosphere of a shadowy tree sat the members of the P.C.C. to discuss the various items of expenditure. A prominent leader of Maharashtra had a lurking suspicion and anticipates a heavy loss in the end. He, therefore, insisted on a cut and dry scheme prepared by an expert engineer. But the district workers are, without exception, confident of success of the new departure, involved in holding the session in a village. The small extra expenditure that will have to be incurred for light and water will, it is asserted, be amply counterbalanced by the cheap labour and cheaper materials. The concensus of opinion appeared to be in favour of Faizpur in the Khandesh District.

WORKERS ENTHUSIASTIC

Faizpur is a small district municipal area with a population of 9,000 souls. The population is mainly of farmers. Satpura hills are nearby. It is expected that the pandal requirements of bamboos will be available in any quantity at the cheapest rates. Promises, from Gurjars, vegitable dealers and others, are already received of full co-operation in Congress work. The farmers too appreciate their immensity of the task undertaken, but their self-confidence promises a successful Congress. The enthusiasm of workers of the district is inimitable. With such enthusiastic workers and with the self-confidence they have, no apprehension need be entertained. "Go ahead" is the enthusiastic cry.

Over 14,000 People Stranded In Assam

CONGRESS ORGANISING RELIEF WORK

P. C. C. President's Appeal For Funds

GAUHATI, June 8.

The following press statement has been issued by Mr. B. R. Medhi, President, Assam Provincial Congress Committee:—"From information received uptil now, we have been able to ascertain that houses in about 60 villages, situated in Raha, Chaparmukh Kampur and Dharamtul side in Nowgong district are under water.

STRANDED ON EMBANKMENTS.

A large number of people are on the Railway Embankment without any shelter. About 8,000 men are receiving daily relief now. Relief given is quite inadequate. Relief parties have not been able to come in contact with several villages situated at a distance from the Relief Centres. Approximately 12,000 to 14,000 people are at present in distress and require daily relief.

MONTH'S RELIEF NEEDED.

Brahmaputra is also rapidly rising now and, it is apprehended that a still larger number of people will be affected by the flood and still greater efforts will have to be made to save the lives of the unhappy people and their cattle and belongings. It appears that relief will have to be continued for more than month.

Dr. H. K. Das, retired Civil Surgeon and president of the Gauhati District Congress Committee and Dr. Miss Tilottama Das, M. B. visited the area. Congress workers have been sent to give relief. A Relief Centre at Bhaparmukh has already been opened under the supervision of Mr. Liladhar Bordah.

I appeal to the generous public to send contributions for relief of the people in distress in the flood-affected areas. Contributions will be thankfully received by Dr H. K. Das, Treasurer, Congress Relief Committee, Gauhati.

Commissioner Visits Flood Area

GAUHATI, June 7.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. J. C. Higgins, Commissioner, Assam Valley Division, Gauhati, who visited the flooded area with Dr. J. H. Hutton, Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, stated that since the rise in the river Kopili and its tributaries, there had been two deaths. The number of cattle casualties were smaller than in the 1934 flood.

Floods are now slowly and steadily subsiding. It is held that it will not be necessary to continue relief measures for any length of time this year.—A. P.

Sub-Registrar Killed By Lightning

CUTTACK, June 8.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Orissa yesterday evening. A Khurdah message states that Mr. Jugannath Prasad Sen (44) Sub-Registrar, was killed by lightning in his house.—A. P.

BRAMAPUTRA OVERFLOWS

DIBRUGARH, (Assam), June 8.

The Brahmaputra has overflown and about a hundred houses and two villages are under water. The George Institution is surrounded by a vast sheet of water and the girls' high school and several other buildings in Kumarpaty are under water as also parts north of Amolapatty and Jorhat-Patty roads. Several families have taken shelter on the Municipal road. No casualty is yet reported. Water is still rising steadily. Boat communication has been introduced in the flooded places.—A. P.

SOCIALIST LEADER'S "NO"

Van-der-Velde Declares Inability To Form Cabinet

BRUSSELS, June 8.

M. Van-der-Velde informed the King of his inability to form a Cabinet. It is believed that M. Van Zeeland will be recalled.—Reuter.

STORM HAVOC IN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA: June 8.

Reports of ravages of storm and flood have been received from many parts of Bengal and Assam.

A Gauhati message says that Brahmaputra has overflooded its banks near Desangmukh Steamer Ghat at Sibsagar submerging the countryside, the water reaching the outskirts of Sibsagar town.

Rivers Dikhow and Desang, important tributaries of Brahmaputra, also are in high floods.

A ferry boat carrying some passengers and one pony capsized in Dikhow river, but the accident having happened near the Ferry Ghat, all persons and the pony were rescued.

A severe gale passed over Jharia, Burdwan, Bankura, Assansol and Dhubri, uprooting trees and blowing away Kacha houses. At Dhubri, the Assam Factory suffered most.—United Press.

CROPS DESTROYED & CATTLE DROWNED

BOMBAY, June 8.

The Secretary of the Assamese Students Welfare League Calcutta wires under to-day's date as follows. Assam which has hardly recovered from the devastations of the 1934 Nowgong flood is once more terribly affected by last week's incessant rains causing the mighty Brahmaputra and all its tributaries to overflow its banks thus flooding the Assam districts of Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Gauhati and Gwalpara.

Thousands of square miles have been flooded. Hundreds of villages have been totally submerged. A large number of cattle have been drowned. More than 10,000 people are passing days on high railway embankments and are undergoing great privations Crops have been totally destroyed.—A.P.

Jugoslavia Eliminates France

PARIS, June 8.

In Davis Cup, Jugoslavia eliminated France by three matches to two.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN JERUSALEM

Seventeen Arab Peasants Receive Injuries In Explosion

JERUSALEM, June 8.

Seventeen persons, mostly Arab peasants, were injured as a result of explosion by a bomb near Jaffa Gate thrown by unknown persons.—Reuter

See Page 7

SINGAPORE-PORT WARWIN FLYING BOATS

Australia Agrees To Weekly Service

MELBOURNE, June 8.

It is authoritatively stated that Australia will accept the British Government's plans for a weekly flying boat service on the Singapore-Port Darwin section of the England-Australia route. The service is planned to commence in August 1937

It is stated that Australia has abandoned compromise proposals which Britain rejected.—Reuter

NAVAL BASE IN MEDITERRANEAN

Provision For Small Warships At Cyprus

LONDON, June 8.

Although it is believed that there is no question of transferring the naval base from Malta to Cyprus, it is understood that certain provisions are being discussed to facilitate operations of aircraft and small warships at Cyprus comprising the breakwater and other works.—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIM PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Session To Be Continued To-day

LAHORE, June 8.

The meeting of the Muslim Parliamentary Board which commenced here at 4 p.m. to-day at the residence of Mian Abdul Aziz, Bar-At-Law, continued its sitting till 10 at night. It is learnt that only 19 out of 56 members of the Board attended the meeting. Out of these 14 represent United Provinces and the Punjab. Bengal, Madras, Central Provinces and Delhi were not represented.

The following members attended:—

Mr. Liakat Ali Khan, the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Raja of Salimpur, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Choudhury Khaliquzzaman and Maulan Hussan Ahmed from the United Provinces; Maulana Sajjad Hussain and Mufti Kifayet Ullah from Bihar; Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury from Assam; Sheikh Abdul Majid from Sind; Maulana Abdul Rahim and Malik Khuda Bux, M.L.C., from the Frontier Province; Sir Mohammed Iqbal, Raja Ghazuffar Ali Khan, Mian Abdul Aziz, Choudhary Abdul Aziz, and Choudhary Afzal Huq from Punjab; Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Ismail Khan from Bombay.

No decision has, it is learnt, been arrived at to-day's sitting. The session will continue to-morrow.—United Press

"Repulse" To Replace "Renown"

LONDON: June 8.

The liner "Repulse" which had been in the hands of the dockyard for three years for reconstruction and modernisation, left Portsmouth to-day for the Mediterranean. Her reconstruction cost £14,00,000, and it has greatly enhanced her efficiency. She replaces boat "Renown," which is about to undergo repairs at an estimated cost of £7,20,000.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately cashier for auditors firm cash security rupees five hundred essential. Only bonafide applicants need apply Box No. 6313, "Bombay Chronicle."

Are you unemployed? Do you want to earn money? write at once to Box No. 6309, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from Matriculates and above for employment in commercial service with Re. 1 entrance fee before 20th June. R. A. Sastry, Commercial Organiser, Guntakal, M & S. M. Ry. (6311)

Wanted immediately Clerks, Actors and Actresses to act in Talkie Film. Apply with postage stating age. Rishkul Rajendra and Co., Lucknow. (6306)

Wanted a Graduate with Gujarati and Persian. Apply to the Niyamak, Shree Sharda Mandir, Karachi before 20th June, 1936. (3330)

Wanted a B.A. preferably with English and Sanskrit to work as Assistant Teacher. Apply stating qualifications, age, minimum salary expected, etc., to the Head Master, S. H. High School, Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad. (3312).

Wanted educated persons to earn permanently Rs. 4,000 P.A. no investment. For particulars apply enclosing As. 1-1|2. Royal Policy, Meerut. (6293).

Wanted—A few salesmen to sell 'Aryan's Tea' on a monthly pay of Rs. 45 and T.A. Rs. 15. Apply Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (6294).

Wanted Artist for newspaper work. Apply to the Manager, the Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted a Shorthand Typist and a general clerk knowing Court-work. Those having worked in Solicitors' office need only apply, stating minimum salary required. Box No. 6295, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Graduate for teaching French upto Matric also a Marathi knowing under-graduate for English Standard I. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply personally to Principal, High School, Andheri, Bombay Suburb. (6298).

Wanted an M.B.B.S. Lady Doctor and a Lady L.C.P.S. for the Female Hospital at Bansda. The starting pay of the post is Rs. 150 and 75 p.m. respectively. Sparsely furnished quarters will be allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating age, nationality and experience to Dewan, Bansda State, Bansda. (3316).

Wanted an LL.B. of at least ten years standing to work as Nyayadhish. Initial pay Rs. 75-5-125 p. m. Apply at once enclosing copies of testimonials and giving particulars regarding age, nationality, experience, etc., to Dewan, Bansda State, Bansda. (3317).

66. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted 20 candidates for Civil Engineer and Overseer classes. Bright prospects. Sure demand.—Technical College of India, (C) Bombay 14. (6275).

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, offers specialised courses in: Book-keeping, Accountancy, D.Com., I.M.C., Banking, Currency, Shorthand, Typewriting, for London Chamber, Bombay Government, Indian Merchants' Chamber Examinations. Admissions proceeding. Prospectus free on application. (6266).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted partner with capital of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 for small speculative business. Profits cent per cent monthly. Apply Box No. 6278, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

18 Monthly 15-1|2-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (6194)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted attractive positions for advertising purposes. Apply Parekh & Sons, 483, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (6308).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ZARTHOST-NO-DISO) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th June, 1936.
3320

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the share certificate No. 25019 for Twenty-five shares bearing distinctive numbers 104616 to 104640 standing in the name of Goolam Hussain Esaji Lotia is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date after which the Company will issue a duplicate certificate for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 9th June, 1936 5937

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate for Seven shares of the Bundi Portland Cement Ltd., bearing Nos. 86566|72, standing in the name of Mr. Charan Das has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned:—

KANSHIRAM KAPUR & SONS.
Stock & Share Brokers,
Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
6314

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the extension of Electric lights within Surat Borough Municipal limits approximately 1600 Cable poles and 400 Over Head poles with fittings complete are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before Thursday the 25th June 1936 at 4 p.m.

Tender forms, Drawings, specifications, conditions of Contract and other details can be had from the Office of the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 5.

Earnest money at (1|2 per cent) should accompany each tender without which the tender will not be considered.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. S. THAKAR,
Chief Officer,
Borough Municipality, Surat.
Municipal Office,
D|- 5-6-36.
3328.

NOTIFICATION

TENDERS SEALED and endorsed as such are invited for the purchase of about 760 cwts of old copper plates and scraps available in the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple, Trivandrum. They should reach the undersigned on or before 3 P.M. on 29-6-1936. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of B. Rs. 100. It should give the price of the scraps per pound or cwt.

All tenders will be opened and scrutinized by the undersigned at 4 P.M. on 29-6-1936 in the presence of such tenderers or their authorised agents as may be present. The tender specifying the highest rate will alone be accepted. The undersigned however reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reason.

Successful tenderer will be duly informed by endorsement. He should pay up the full price of the scraps within seven days from the date of receipt of information and should weigh the scraps before the Mathilakom Kariakar and remove the same from the temple premises at his own cost within seven days; otherwise, the earnest money deposited by him will be forfeited to the temple and the article will be auctioned or otherwise disposed of by the Palace at the defaulter's own risk. Scraps weighed in a day should be removed on the day itself.

Further information can be had from the office of the undersigned on any working day between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

SARVADHIKARIAKAR.
Palace Office, Trivandrum
2-6-1936. 3337

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN INDIA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The attention of the qualified candidates is Drawn to the University Notification recently published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" inviting applications for the following University Indian and Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year (1936-37):—

1. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarships (two).

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2,000 each, tenable for a period of THREE YEARS in England for the study of branch of technical education, and open to all HINDU Graduates of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

2. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarships (Three).

The Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600 each tenable for a period of THREE YEARS and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Economics, Arabic, Architecture, Town Planning and Technological and Industrial subjects as well as the superior services. The competition is open to Muslim Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing who are bonafide natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to the Scholars are in the form of an advance repayable with or without interest as the Syndicate may in each case determine out of the salary or income of the Scholars after the completion of their studies.

3. The Eduljee Dinshaw Scholarships (Four).

(a) One Scholarship of Rs. 50 per month for Secondary Technical Education. Applicants must be Parsi candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination and have been admitted to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay or the Workshop classes of the Poona or Karachi College of Engineering, or to the Poona Agricultural College for the Diploma Course or to any other similar Institution recognized by the Syndicate.

(b) One Scholarship of Rs. 70 per month for Higher Technical Education. Applicants must be Parsi candidates who having passed the Intermediate Examination in Science have been admitted to the College of Engineering at Poona or Karachi or the Agricultural College at Poona.

(c) One Scholarship of Rs. 130 per month for higher Post-graduate technical work. Applicants must be Parsi candidates who have passed the B. Sc., B. Ag. or B. E. Examination of any Indian University with at least Second Class Honours and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

(d) One Scholarship of the value of Rs. 4,800 per annum tenable for a period of three years for the study of any branch of technical education in a foreign country and open for competition for Parsi candidates who have passed the M.Sc. M.Ag. or M.E. Examination of any of the Indian Universities and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a degree examination.

The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application written or oral with a copy of qualification appertaining to the Scholarship for which he is eligible, a form of the application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the Scholarship. The last date for receiving applications for the Scholarships is 1st July, 1936.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 1st June, 1936.
3334.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians, Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England).
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Baroda)
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest allowed upon Savings Bank and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts will be reduced to 1 1|2 per cent per annum with effect from 1st July, 1936.

M. S. D'SOUZA,
Manager.
3333

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMALI ADAMJI and BAI ASHMABAI ADAMJI, widow of Abdul Karim Hasanalli both of Bombay and Santa Cruz, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, Nos. 17—19, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Thakoredwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44, New No. A/250, Old Survey No. 427 and New Survey No. part of 353 Cadastral Survey No. 2216 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a gully and beyond by the property formerly of Bai Bhimabai Radhabhai and now of Ratansha Framji Acharia, on or towards the West by a gully and beyond that by the property of the Trustees of Bai Shambai, widow of Pragji Sunderji, on or towards the North by the Thakoredwar Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Fazandar and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4942 and 4948 and Street Nos. 139 and 143 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1936.
FRAMJI J. JESIA & CO.,
3335 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOWER MAHIM, NEW PARBHADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. S. F. B. Tyabji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jayanand Krishnanath Kirtikar pursuant to the power, reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd. June, 1933, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax land, with buildings situate at Lower Mahim, admeasuring about 3399 square yards and bearing Street Nos. 368, 157 to 165A, 373, 375A, and bounded on the East partly by the land forming part of the family property of the Mortgagor, partly by Dharamshalla and partly by New Parbhadevi Road, on the West by Public Road, on the North by the property of Ganpatrao Kothare and partly by the property of Mohomedally Abdeally Lokhandwalla and on the South by the property of Balwantrao Gangadhar and Trimbak Gangadhar.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land admeasuring about 155 square yards, situate at Lower Mahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. S. F. B. Tyabji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at P. & O. Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA, HINDU GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FUND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general Hindu public that the Trustees of the abovenamed fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in High Schools, Arts, Science, and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency, (excepting Sind and other Indian States).

Girls studying in vernacular standard i.e. in lower standards than English IV Standard, or in Medical Schools, Nursing or Drawing Schools or in training Colleges should not apply, as no Scholarships are awarded to them. For such applications no reply will be given.

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress and financial condition of parents, etc.

Application forms, being obtained from the Secretary, must be returned duly filled in by 15th July 1936 to the Secretary.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.
Dated 7-6-36.
Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
3336.

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Vile Parle Municipal Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, June 8

Yesterday's meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality held at Guzdar Hall, Andheri, was not altogether a tame affair although all the items on the agenda were of a non-controversial character.

When the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee extending the period of probation of the Motor Mechanic came before the meeting for consideration, Mr. Kalbag said that either the Committee should confirm the Mechanic at once or if he is found incompetent, to give him an order for dismissal. But to extend his period of probation every now and then without assigning any reasons was, in his opinion, wrong and unjust. He moved an amendment that the question be referred to Mr. Pardhy for an early report and this was carried only two members voting against it.

The Sanitary Committee had also recommended prosecutions for breach of sanitary bye-laws in several cases but the reports submitted by the office were found to be old and antiquated and when the parties concerned, who appeared in person to plead their cause, gave an entirely different version of the state of affairs, Mr. Dikshit asked for the relevant papers which could not be produced as they were at the head office situated at Vile Parle.

Mr. Dikshit strongly protested against this and made certain allegations against another member for such negligence and for some time, there was great excitement and the President was hard put to it to maintain peace and order.

Ultimately, the matter was postponed to a further meeting.

Jeffrey Farnol's Tribute To Bombay

High praise for Bombay and its people was expressed by Mr. Jeffrey Farnol, the well-known English author, who sailed for Europe by the mail steamer Mongolia on Saturday.

He was leaving this country, he said, with a great deal of regret because he was just beginning to appreciate the country and its people.

Speaking of Bombay, he said he was struck by the kindness of his Indian friends.

For those who had eyes to see, he said, "there were many jewels to be found in the streets of Bombay—jewels of human character."

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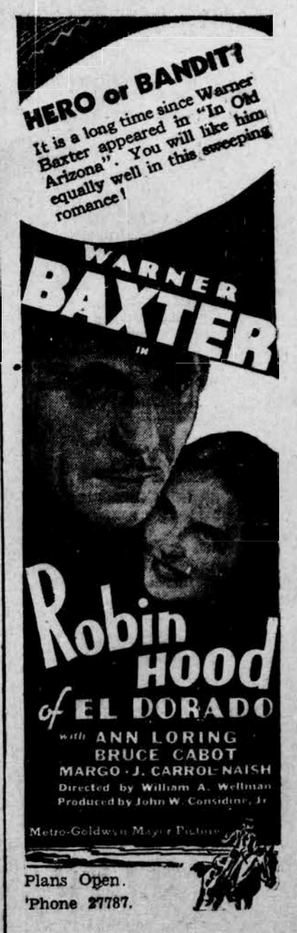
HERO or BANDIT?
It is a long time since Warner Baxter appeared in "In Old Arizona". You will like him equally well in this sweeping romance!
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BRUCE CABOT
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Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Croteh-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

STOMACH ULCERS RELIEVED AFTER YEARS OF PAIN.

Is it to be wondered at that Mr. C. is thankful he was advised to take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder? As he says, after years of suffering from ulcerated stomach, one dose of this marvellous stomach remedy brought him instant and permanent relief.

Of course, Mr. C. made certain he was getting the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, carefully compounded according to the original formula and not an inferior article.

"I am so pleased with the results I have obtained by the use of your Maclean Brand Stomach Powder that I am writing to offer a personal testimonial. I have suffered badly from stomach pains due to ulceration of the stomach. A short time ago, I was recommended to try your Stomach Powder. Since the first dose I have never had another pain and although I have only taken the powder for four days, I already feel twice the man I did before."

You can obtain just as great relief as Mr. C., but be sure you get the original Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. So be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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POWERS OF ABKARI OFFICER QUESTIONED

Sensational Turn In City Excise Case

Important issues relating to the powers of an Abkari or Excise officer to investigate non-cognizable offences committed under the Indian Penal Code were raised in a criminal revision application admitted by their Lordships Justice Barlee and Justice Kania at the Bombay High Court yesterday.

The application was presented by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Joseph Ezra Gubbaz and others, accused in the Excise Conspiracy case.

The accused persons in this case were arrested on various dates between November 27 and February 1, 1936, by Excise Inspector M. S. Navalkar and they were placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and released on bail.

The charge mentioned in the application for remand was under Sections 43 (1) (a) (g) and (i) of the Bombay Abkari Act and Sections 109, 114 and 120B of the Indian Penal Code, although no consent in writing of the Local Government as required by Section 196A of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the initiation of proceedings for criminal conspiracy (120B. I.P.C.) had been then given by the Local Government.

On January 2 and February 7 last, the Government of Bombay passed two resolutions consenting to the lodging of a complaint for the prosecution of the accused for offences under Section 129B I.P.C. and Sections 9 and 43 (1), (a), (g) and (i) of the Bombay Abkari Act or such other Sections as may be found to be applicable to the case.

On February 19, Excise Inspector Navalkar filed 7 papers each headed "Bombay Excise Department, charge sheet of A Division" signed by him in the Court of Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Each of these papers was separately numbered as a police case. The Magistrate took cognizance of all these cases and on February 20 the prosecution elected to proceed with the case No. 124|P first and the Magistrate commenced the hearing of it.

Position of Charges

The material position of the charges set out in this case was:—(1) "That you in or about the month of October 1934 and thereafter agreed and caused to be done illegal acts inter alia to wit:

(a) Importing on or about June 25 1935, four hogsheads by obtaining a vend fee pass under a false representation that these hogsheads contained beer whereas as a matter of fact they contained illicit spirit, and thereafter.

(b) bottling the same without a licence.

(c) selling the same as spirit without a licence, which import, bottling and sale was done in pursuance of the aforesaid agreement and in contravention of Section 43 (1) (a) (g) and (i) of the Abkari Act, and further you made a false declaration in your Excise Account Book under date June 25, 1935 and obtained by cheating a vend fee pass in contravention of Sections 199, 417 and 420 I. P. C. and you thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 120 B I.P.C.

There were also charges under Sections 109 and 114 I. P. C. in respect of the aforesaid charges.

"Non-cognizable Offence"

The applicants in their revision application submitted that offences under Sections 199 and 417 of the I.P.C. are non-cognizable offences and therefore even a police officer cannot arrest a person without a warrant for an alleged charge of criminal conspiracy to commit the said offences or abetment thereof or on a charge for the alleged commission of these offences. Nor can a Police Officer in Bombay investigate the said offences without an order of a magistrate. (vide Section 58 of the City of Bombay Police Act 4 of 1902).

That offences under Sections 199 and 417 I.P.C. being non-cognizable offences under Section 196 A of the C.P.C. no court can take cognizance of the offence of criminal conspiracy (Section 120B) to commit those non-cognizable offences, unless the local Government has by an order in writing consented to the initiation of the proceedings in respect thereof.

The Applicants submitted that no such order in writing consenting to the imitation of these proceedings had been made by the Local Government.

Right to Arrest.

They further contended that under the Abkari Act an Abkari Officer was only empowered to arrest a person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under that Act or any other laws for the time being in force relating to Abkari revenue. He has no authority to arrest a person for an alleged offence under the Indian Penal Code, much less a non-cognizable offence. Nor is he authorised to investigate an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

The Applicants stated that their counsel on several occasions objected to the admissibility of such evidence but these objections were all over-ruled on the ground, among others, that there was a "general charge of conspiracy," presumably meaning thereby the charge of Criminal Conspiracy under Section 120B I.P.C.

Govt. Resolution.

During the course of the hearing the resolutions of the Government of Bombay dated January 2, and February 7 were put in evidence and it was then discovered by the defence that they did not mention the offence of Criminal Conspiracy (120B I.P.C.) to commit the alleged offences under Sections 199 and 417 of the I.P.C.

An application in writing was submitted to the learned Magistrate on March 24, contending that the Court was not lawfully seized of the case, that the proceedings were tainted by a manifest illegality from the very stage of initiation, the trial was illegal and void "ab initio" and that they should therefore be discharged. The Magistrate passed an order rejecting the application.

The Applicants therefore prayed that the order of the learned Magistrate be set aside and that all the proceedings held by the learned Magistrate be quashed and the Applicants be ordered to be discharged.

Definition of "Police Officer"

In support of this application it was urged that the learned Magistrate erred in holding that in the absence of the definition of a "police officer" in the code of Criminal Procedure, the words "Police Officer" mentioned in Section 190 (1) (b) of the said code must be deemed to mean a Police Officer in the "popular" sense that is to say an officer whose duty is to prevent and detect offences, which also involves the duty of investigation.

Further more, the learned Magistrate had erred in relying on the decisions as to the construction of the words "Police Officer" in Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act for arriving at this conclusion.

The definition of a Police Officer contained in Section 3 (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act 4 of 1902, had been lost sight of by the learned Magistrate, it was submitted, as the definition therein was exhaustive. The Section provides that a "Police Officer" shall mean any member of the Police force for the City of Bombay appointed under the said Act.

It had been held by the Courts in India that a Police Officer is not authorised to investigate or initiate proceedings under the Bombay Abkari Act. By a parity of reasoning and on other general grounds an Abkari or Excise Officer cannot be authorised to initiate or investigate an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

The Applicants therefore submitted that by reason of all these illegalities, the entire proceedings have been vitiated and has been greatly prejudicial to the defence of the accused and would result in a failure of justice.

After hearing Mr. Velinkar, their lordships admitted the application.

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BUT I HAVE DONE WELL IN THE EXAM
I MUST NOT FORGET MY NUMBER 05294 05294 05294 05294
APPREHENSION - ANTICIPATION - MEMORISATION
WHERE IS MINE
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EXAMINATION - REALISATION? - EXPLOSION OF HIS EXPECTATION!
ON THE VERANDAH OF A HIGH-SCHOOL ON 5TH JUNE FRIDAY IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay City police are hot on the track of a man who it is alleged to have thrown aicd on a singing woman early this morning and then absconded. It appears Abdul Razak was employed as a musician by Makhmul, a singing girl residing at Falkland Road. He was recently dismissed and threatened to wreak vengeance of his former employer. This morning Abdul Razak went to the residence of Makhmul, and while she was sleeping threw acid over her face.

Her cries for help attracted neighbours who called the police and had her removed to the J. J. Hospital. The police are searching for the suspect.

Ramrao Gajanan Parelkar was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, to-day, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide on Saturday last at Shree Krishna Hindu Hotel, situated at Sitaram Building, Hornby Road. It is stated that the accused was indebted and took opium to end his life.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 30, to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

At the resumed inquest on Mahadeo Gopal, 35 years, a pointsman in the B. E. S. T., who was knocked down by car W. 4077 at Victoria Gardens Road on Thursday last, a verdict of death following shock and haemorrhage was returned by the Jury.

"The man", the Jury added, "ran accidentally into a motor-car at the junction of Parel Road and Sussex Road and being caught in the handle of the car was thrown forward.

An unidentified Mohamedan male committed suicide on Friday night by throwing himself in front of an electric local, at Cotton Green.

His body was ordered to be kept for two days.

Without employment for the last six months and heavily involved in debt, Jinabhai Jiwandas Thevari (35 years) residing at Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, committed suicide yesterday by taking opium.

A verdict of death by "opium poisoning, voluntarily administered," was recorded by the City Coroner.

A 35-year old Hindu was knocked down by a car at Frere Bridge on. Thursday last, with fatal results.

A constable gave evidence at the inquest on him to-day.

Medical report showed that there were abrasions and contusions on the body. He was bleeding from both the nostrils.

The deceased, it was stated, was found under the influence of an intoxicating drug.

Pending the report of the Chemical analyser the inquest was adjourned to June 25.

Burglaries and thefts seem to be increasing in the city. Ganpat Venkoo who was arrested on Saturday by the Lamington Road Police was produced this morning in the Girgaum Court on a charge of house breaking.

It was alleged that during the early hours of Saturday morning, the accused entered a room in the Jhaveri Building, Khetwadi 12th Lane and removed a pair of anklets.

Later, in his daring attempts to remove a bunch of keys from the housewife who was sleeping in the room, he was discovered as the complainant (house-wife) was disturbed while he was removing it.

It was alleged, then he ran away in a hurry with an anklet, but leaving the other one in the room. The stolen anklet was later recovered.

The accused was remanded to custody till the 22nd instant for the police to enquire whether the accused was inmplicated in cases of a similar nature.

The scene of action was 1st floor of the Tambakoo Chawl, Kandewadi. The husband left for office in the morning and in the evening his wife went out after locking the door of the flat in question. This was at 5-45 p.m.

Half an hour later some neighbours saw that the flat was locked from inside and got suspicious.

After banging on the door two strangers opened the door and finding that it was risky to further continuing their activities they ran away.

At 8 p.m. the husband and wife returned only to find that everything was in a confusion, the bolt of the outer door and the lasp of a box inside were missing.

Besides an umbrella with the name of one Dayanoo Tuka Patil inscribed on it, in Marathi, one iron jemmy, a kerchief, and a pair of chappals were found inside presumably belonging to the accused

A thirty-year old factory worker died at the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday following suffocation by ammonia gas, in the Hindusthan Vanaspati Manufacturing Company at Haji Bundar.

For the evidence of the Factory Inspector, the inquest was adjourned to June 15.

The Pydhonie police claim to have arrested a man said to be responsible for cheating several shop keepers in the city and disposing of stolen Hundis.

On Saturday last, posing as the trustee of a Jain temple at Indore, Kapoorchand Bhikabhai alias Chimanlal Maganlal is alleged to have approached a saffron merchant at Pydhonie.

He it is stated, he asked for 20 pounds of saffron at the rate of Rs. 37 per pound.

Then, it is alleged he produced four Hundis, having a face value of Rs. 1,961 and asked the shopkeeper to cash them, take his amount and return him the balance.

The shop-keeper, however, sent a man to verify from certain merchants. It was then discovered that they were stolen Hundis.

He was then handed over to the police.

The Pydhonie police stated, in the remand application, that several complaints of a similar nature had been received during the past few days

The suspect was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100, with a surety in like amount, for a fortnight at the Mazagon Court to-day.

For having contravened the Criminal Tribes Act, Mitharam Makrani, a resident of Bombay, who did not return to the place, after he was given a pass by the police to go to Allahabad where he was asked to stay only for a month, was sentenced to-day to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

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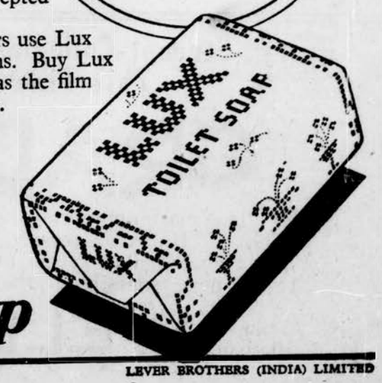

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Bengal Club League

BHOIWADA CROSS BEAT KHATAU SPORTS

During the week-end four more matches were played off in the Bengal Club League on the I. F. L. ground at Parel. There was a good attendance of spectators to witness the games on the card.

On Saturday, Khatau Sports met Bhoiwada Cross. Although the former displayed better form than they did in their previous outings they found Bhoiwada too strong for them. Rao in their pivotal position was particularly brilliant. Bhonsle of the Bhoiwada Cross proved a great opportunist in their attacking line. He was responsible for a fine hat-trick which saw Khatau losing by three goals to nil.

Result:—

Bhoiwada Cross ..... 3 goals.
Khatau Sports ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS.

Bhoiwada Cross: Shanker; Kadam and Sansane; Hashya, Balt and Parshya; Jadhav, Salaskar, Bhonsle, Kolunbikar and Raote.

Khatau Sports: Michael; Adam and Shaikher, Jagannath, Rao and Miranda; Narain, D'Mello, Gabriel, Dutt and Goabill.

Referee: K. M. Kunder.

D. L. I. FOLLOWERS PLAY WELL.

The second game between the D. L. I. Followers and the King's Circle Football Club was productive of good football. The followers were a better balanced side whereas the King's Circle was deplorably weak in their middle line. Their forwards were therefore left badly starved, and the enemies had easy access to their citadel. The D. L. I. were lucky to get their first goal through Kavi, the King's Circle's right back who in trying to make a clearance shoved the ball into his own net. Shortly afterwards Marrie put them farther ahead by converting a fine centre from Shiva. When the teams crossed over, the King's Circle had reshuffled their forward line but that did not help them materially. Ultimately they lost by two goals to nil.

Result:—

D. L. I. FOLLOWERS ..... 2 goals.
KING'S CIRCLE F. C. ..... nil.

The Teams:—

D. L. I. Followers:—Karim, Shankar and Alla Bux, Ramchandra, Jairam and Munswamy, Shivram, Ambia, Marrie Sydu and Bishen.

King's Circle F. C:—Jagadish, Kavi and Ramayya, Raman, Krishnan and Senapathy, Rao, Krishnan, Krishan, Iyer, Ganapathy and Vasudev.

Referee: M. C. Gupta.

PAREL SPORTING WIN AGAIN.

In the first game on Sunday the Parel Sporting accounted for the Matunga United by two goals to nil. The Parel players had the better of the exchanges in the initial moiety when they took the lead. Matunga gathered their forces in the latter stages of the game attacked the Parel goal vigorously. But they found Gonsalves too difficult to beat.

Result:—

PAREL SPORTING ..... 2 goals.
MATUNGA UNITED ..... nil.

The Teams:—

Parel Sporting: Gonsalves, J. Fernandez and L. Fernandez, Lobo, Vaz and Anthony, Martin, Menezes, Dean, Dias and Patric.

Matunga United:—Ramchandra, George and D'Costa, Piedade, Babo, and Swamy, Dass, Mani, David, Kassim and Lawrence.

Referee: P. A. Lewis.

BENGAL CLUB & KANARA SHARE POINTS.

In the second match, Kanara Saraswat showed much improved form, and forced Bengal Club to an one all draw. The club had again fielded several new players for trial which really lost them a point. The Suburban team was the first to attack which put them ahead by one goal. The Bengalis then tried hard to equalise. And their efforts were at last repaid

(continued in col. 5)

Australian and New Zealand Olympic Team photographed in Bombay on their way to Berlin by last Saturday's mail boat.

Al Haj Quassemally Jairajbhoy, who opened the proceedings of the Frophet's Birthday celebations on Wednesday at the Sir C. J. Hall. He has written many books on Islam and his latest one is a critical comparative study on contemporary religions and is in print in England.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6)

is always more palatable than an unvarnished dose of even the most wholesome medicine.

Hoare's Come-Back

In Britain, they realise the inevitable implications of the trend of events. But the appointment of Sir Samuel Hoare to the Admiralty is not, once again, that radical reconstruction of the Cabinet—and, consequently, that complete re-orientation in foreign policy, which seems badly overdue, and which is losing Britain any prestige that might survive the Abyssinian fiasco. Hoare at the Admiralty is not the same thing as Hoare at the Foreign Office; and he is believed to be too close an admirer of Baldwin,—too loyal a colleague,—to initiate a definite breach with the League that is threatened in certain Tory quarters. Still, the underground discontent in the rank and file even of the party in power is bound to assert itself, sooner or later. And if the sensitive conscience and political rectitude of Mr. Baldwin lead him to demand a dissolution of Parliament, there may result far more drastic changes in British policy than can be envisaged for the moment.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.),
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.),
(from 9-0 p.m. to close)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Imperial Affairs," by H. V. Hodson.
7-47 p.m. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra; Leader, Daniel Melsa; conducted by Clifton Helliwell.
8-30 p.m. Evensong from York Minster.
9-15 p.m. Pianoforte Interlude.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The London Zigeuner Orchestra, directed by Ernest Leggett.

Bombay Programmes:

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club if available. 2-30 p.m. Gujerati Songs. Himatlal Purshottam. 3-15 p.m. Light Music. Kadim Hussein. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. Selected Songs. Brunswick Decca Salon. 7-15 p.m. Letter from Air Mail. Evelyn Russell Campion, London. 7-25 p.m. Brandenburg Concert No. 5 In D. Major (D. Dur) Bach Trio with String Orchestra. 7-45 p.m. A Selection of Popular Melodies (Decca.) 8-30 p.m. Piano Recitals. Leslie Lickfold, M.A., F.R.C.O. 9-0 p.m. News in English. 9-10 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi. 9-25 p.m. Sur-Bahar. Mohomed Khan. 10-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. Sirin H. Doctor. With Prof. Ramchandra B. Kale on Dilruba.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340 136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. "Geeta." By Pandit Brij Bhushan of Hoshiarpur. 8-20 a.m. L.B.S. Orchestra. Megh Ranjni 8-30 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmer. Thumri. 8-40 a.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltarang—Bhairon. 8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Injustice to Women." By Kuntal Kumari. 9-0 a.m Pandit Brij Bhushan of Hoshiarpur. "Adhik sundar pravalata vedanti ki ahmrit ras baen ja ke." Khayal Ram Kali—Ektala. "Moorti hai mahan vishal." (Dhurpad Asavri.) 9-20 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi Desi. 9-25 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmer—Qawali. 9-40 a.m. Majeeden Bai of Delhi. (Classical Music.) 1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. 6-0 p.m. Time Signal. I.B.S. Orchestra. Kafi. 6-10 p.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan of Hoshiarpur. "Bansari bajao ao re yamne ke tat par. Mansari kaise bole shama." (Bhajan Gandhani Todi. 6-20 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmer. "Paihle tum apni chitwan apni nazar ko dekho, Phir jis ne dil dia hai uske jigar ko dekho." (Amir Meenai.) 6-30 p.m. Malang Khan of Hoshiarpur. Sur Bahar— Maligaura. 6-40 p.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan of Hoshiarpur. "Khak urane ko kia jangal men awar a muihe, Charkh samjha garg-i-bad-i-daman-i-sahra mujhe" (Nasikh.) 6-50 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Poorbi. 7-0 p.m. Majeedan Bai of Delhi. "Ishq pas-i-adab ai gham-i-ihijran karna. Paihle dil chak ho phir chakgiriban karna." (Bekhud.) 7-10 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. "Khwaya piare se lage nain." (Mangabat.) 7-20 p.m. Clarionet, Jait Kallian and Aiman Kallian. 7-30 p.m. A Dialogue. (Hindustani). 7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Sandura. 7-50 p.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan of Hoshiarpur will present. ("Reechh ka Bachcha.") 8-0 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Qawwali. 8-15 p.m. Majeedan Bai of Delhi. Thumri. 8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "The Torch of Civilization." By M. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. 8-45 p.m. Majeedan Bai of Delhi. Khayal and Thumri. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Talk: (English): "The Muttra Hoghunter's Competition, 1936." By W. Odling. 10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-30 p.m. S.B. A Studio Programme by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. A Recital of the Latest "Parlophone" Records. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean-craft and Rivercraft (if any.) 1-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Ramratan Vyakaranatirtha 2-6 p.m Recorded Selections. 2-36 p.m. Talk: "Through the Key-hole of a Science Laboratory" by Bishnu Sarma. 3-6 p.m. 5-36 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Mejdid. Letters and Riddles. 5-46 p.m. Recitation. 5-51 p.m. Musical Selections. 6-1 p.m. Stories of Adventure. 6-26 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records. 6-36 p.m Music Training for Beginners by P. K. Mullick. 6-56 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali.) Jatadhar Pyne—Modern. 7-11 p.m. Radharany—Kirtan. 7-26 p.m. Harimaty—Kirtan. 7-51 p.m. S.B. News in English. 8-6 p.m. S.B. Vocal Muscic (Classical.) Kashi Nath Chatterjee. 8-21 p.m. Dhiren Chatterjee. 8-36 p.m. Maya Devi. 8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. S.B. Orchestra Selections (Recorded). 9-21 p.m. S.B. A Studio Concert featuring. AliceBallint—Pianiste. Magda Gyenes—Suprano. Eugenio Arrostiti—Violinist. 10-6 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English). 10-21 p.m. S.B. Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio. 10-36 p.m.

The French Army has a stock of 6,000,000 quintals (approximately 21,000,000 bushels) of wheat in reserve in case of war, the biggest supply in the history of France.

(Continued From Col. 2)

when Basu booked it with a beautiful first-timer. Thereafter a keen struggle for supremacy ensued. But neither side could gain the advantage when time was called.

Result:
BENGAL CLUB ..... 1 goal.
KANARA SARASWAT ..... 1 goal.

The Teams:—

Bengal Club:—H. Banerjee, P. Banerjee and Majumdar, Palit, Mukerjee, and Dutt, N. Banerjee, Pal, Sarkar, Basu and Roy.

Kanara Saraswat:—Iswar, Valladares, and Patrao, Ganesh, Suvarna and Sanjiva Rao, Bhaskar Rao, Karnik, Shibad and Rambhandra.

Referee: F. H. Teray.

SIND PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

Congress And Muslim Plans For Forming United Party

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

With Government busy preparing the electoral rolls for the forthcoming reforms, political parties are giving evidence of no less activity on their part.

All the parties have one object in common, namely, the betterment of the Province socially, economically and politically. It is therefore suggested that negotiations are afoot for a rapprochement between Muslim and Congress leaders so as to form a united party pledged to raise Sind on a 'par' with other sister provinces of India.

A prominent Muslim leader and member of the Sind Advisory Council told the Associated Press representative that the future Sind parties will be organised more with an eye to bring about the wellbeing of the province than for furthering sectional or communal interests. But things will not take a definite shape till after the elections when only the strength of respective parties could be gauged with certainty.

Encouraged by the authorities

ROYAL HUNT CUP CALLOVER

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 8.

Following is the Royal Hunt Cup call-over:—

100/6 Hairan taken and offered.
100/6 Chuchoteur offered, 20/1 taken.

18/1 Lawcourt offered, 20/1 taken,

20/1 Wychwoodabbot offered, 25/1 taken.

Birla For S. I. Harijan Workers' Conference

MADRAS, June 8.

Mr. G. D. Birla, President of All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, arrived in Madras this morning from Calcutta and left for Bangalore in the afternoon to attend South Indian Harijan Workers' Conference which commences there on the 10th instant.—A.P.

decision extending the period allotted for application by voters, work of enrolment is proceeding apace. District leaders have opened election offices with paid staff so as to be able to help the electorate. Keen contests are promised in all centres.—A. P.

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With a net work of Branches and Agencies in all centres of commercial and industrial importance in South India coupled with an unrivalled knowledge of local conditions this Bank offers exceptional facilities and far-reaching service in every phase of modern Banking Business. Helpful and up-to-date information supplied on problems relating to your trade with South India.

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Mangalore
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Ootacamund
Palghat
Perumpavoor
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Pudukottah
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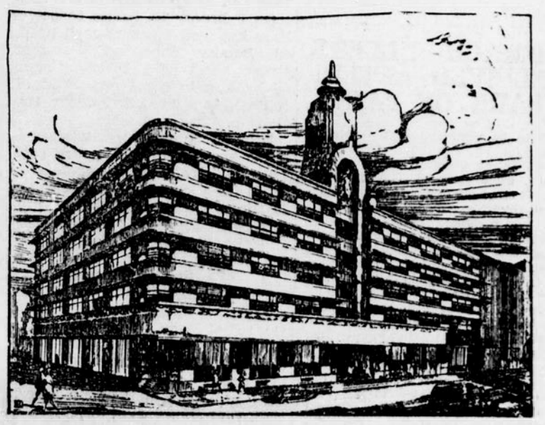

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INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICES
Invites applications from respectable gentlemen of position for their
AHMEDABAD & KARNATAK CHIEF AGENCIES
Only experienced persons, who can Guarantee Business need apply to:—
R. N. CHOPRA, B.A., LL. B.,
SECRETARY, FORT, BOMBAY.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Vad 4, 1992

Muslim: Rabialaval 18, 1355.

Parsi: Deh 7, 1305

Hightide: 2-06; 14-56.

Lowtide 7-55; 21-05.

All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market.

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 11.

Results of B. A. Examination, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Star of Midnight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Silly Billies." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Desire." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Graduate." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Robinhood of El Dorado." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 n.m.

PALACE—"Rose Marie." Time as usual.

EDWARD—"The Love Defender," Time as usual.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8 50

WOMEN'S WELFARE CLINIC.

The Women's Welfare Clinic at Parel will, in future, be open on Wednesday, Saturday and Sundays from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a special session for men every Sunday from 10 to 12 a.m.

MR. S. FYZEE RAHAMIN'S PAINTINGS.

The Travancore State Art Gallery has acquired two of Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin's paintings most beautiful works of Art entitled "Radha-Krishna" and Buddha and Sujita", selected by H. H. the Maharani Saheba of Travancore.

BABU PANNALAL POORANCHAND JAIN HIGH SCHOOL

The Babu Pannalal Jain High School sent up 29 candidates for the Matriculation Examination this year, out of whom 24 passed, the percentage of students being over 82. One candidate has been awarded the Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship.

PLEASING PEARL

A unique Sanyasi Preparation which when kept in mouth produces power of retention.

When boiled in milk daily for 5 minutes and the milk drunk every morning feeds nerves; builds up strength; overcomes debility and depression. It gives tonic effects in all cases of weakness and depression a fine health builder; a boon to every young and old; invalids and depressed; male and female; a remedy for sexual defects. Once purchased lasts for life.

Price (special) Rs. 20 (full strength) Rs. 10, (low power) Rs. 5.

Pleasing paste. A fine preparation for outward use in time. Price Rs. 3/8.

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140-141-142 Shows at
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CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN UNITED ARTISTS'
MODERN TIMES
Also
DERBY RACE 1936.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of management of the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Committee's office

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May 1936 was 1058 of whom 752 were males and 306 females.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

The "Ranchi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. steamer "Argun Maru" left Colombo on June 6th and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 10th.

THE EXCELSIOR
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WILLIAM POWELL
GINGER ROGERS
In the All-American Mystery Drama.
"STAR OF MIDNIGHT"
An R-K-O. Radio Picture

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also the
DERBY, 1936
Watch the Aga Khan's horses win the Race!

"Come Out Of Your Seclusion And Educate Your Children"

An Appeal To Chamdewallas—Progress Of Dispensary And School At Khar

The 2nd Annual Social Gathering of the Chamdewallaki Wadi Committee took place on Saturday last in the grounds of the School and Dispensary at Khar under the Presidentship of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Motilal Shivlal. There was a large gathering among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. and Miss Natarajan, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Navalkar, Mr. Vaikuntrai L. Mehta, Mr. Purshottam Kanji, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Solicitor and several other ladies and gentlemen. This year a large number of ladies of the above Wadi who usually observe 'purdah' were present with their children and took a keen interest in the function.

After the prayer and welcome song by the students of the School, the distinguished guests were welcomed by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, the Chairman of the Committee.

SCHOOL'S ACTIVITIES.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Secretary, then read a report of the School for the year ending April 1936. The strength of the School has risen from 35 to 68. Due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Kamalabai Nimkar, the School children were taught habits of cleanliness. Last year, Dr. Dias presided at the Annual Social Gathering and through his efforts, the Dispensary and School were supplied with two water taps one for the Dispensary another for the use of the villagers. The Municipality donated Rs. 300 for the Dispensary for the year 1934. The Head-Teacher of the School was sent to the Bombay Presidency Scouts' Camp for 4 or 5 days. Some distinguished persons visited the Colony, prominent among whom were Mr. Sorley, Collector of Bombay Suburban District, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. S. D. Deo and others.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta was kind enough to address in February a meeting of women, who usually use purdah. In March, the Humanitarian League gave a lecture with the help of magic lantern showing the advantages of cooperation and habits of cleanliness. In April, it gave a show showing the evils of drinking. The tanning Expert who visited the Colony, has prepared a Scheme for starting a demonstration tannery which the Committee will consider soon. The Municipality has approached the Government with a request to recognise the School and sanction a grant. The Committee hopes that the efforts of the Municipality will bear fruit. The Committee was good enough to get Rs. 945 through donations.

DISPENSARY'S PROGRESS.

A separate Report of the Dispensary was read by Dr. G. B. Rane, Chief Medical Officer. The Dispensary was started in 1934 by the energetic Secretary with the co-operation and sympathies of many people. Last year, the Number of patients cured and treated were 2,218 out of which 444 were males, 406 females and 1,368 children. The Secretary of the Humanitarian League was kind enough to show two Magic lantern performances—one dealing with evil effects of drink habit and the other concerning sanitation. The Dispensary is very much indebted to the Bombay Surgical Stores, Messrs. N. Powell and Co., and Mr. N. R. Wadia for the supply of necessary drugs and surgical appliances now and then.

The next item in the programme was Hindi Dialogues and Drill by the boys of the Schools, which was very much appreciated.

The Prizes were then distributed by Raja Govindlal's daughter, as Mrs. Givindlal could not come owing to another engagement.

"CAST OFF PURDAH".

The President in his inspiring speech, appealed to the Chamdewallas to send their children to School in greater numbers. He exhorted their women to cast off purdah and explained the benefits of education, sanitation and cleanliness.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj then addressed the residents of the Chamdewallaki Wadi in their mother-tongue and exhorted them to lead a pure life. Mrs. Jankidevi Bajaj next made a stirring appeal to the women to cast off purdah and to send their children both boys and girls to Schools. She asked them to come out of their secluded life and educate their girls to read the Ramayana and Mahabharat and to follow the life of Sita Devi.

Mr. Natarajan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman of the evening, which was seconded by a Chamdewalla. The latter paid to the Secretary Rs. 51 on behalf of the people in the Colony. Mrs. Bajaj promised a donation of Rs. 100 and Rs. 11 were paid by Miss Hazrat.

After prayers and light drinks, this pleasant function came to a close.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Sunday the East Indian Hall at Bandra was completely packed, the event was the first East Indian Social organised by the Bombay East Indian Association. And what a success it was! East Indians from both Bombay and Bassein were present in full force.

The programme was a very lively one and consisted of songs both English and Marathi (East Indian Marathi) which kept the gathering in gay humour.

I congratulate the organisers on their splendid success I am glad to hear that this is going to be an annual function which I personally think would be of great importance to the community.

At 7-30 p.m. the Bandra Gymkhana held their summer dance which was a well attended function and a very enjoyable one.

The "Spotlight Dance Band" was in attendance and I would be doing injustice if I did not mention that the band was responsible for the crowd having such a rollicking time.

SUBURBAN CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

Dear Suburban Man writes a Cricket Fan, "Cricket will now start in all its enthusiasm in the suburbs many clubs will be at net practice and regular fixtures will be drawn during the whole season, but yet I feel that the suburbs suffer from want of a tournament, which I am sure would arouse great interest throughout the length and breadth of the suburbs."

I am told that some years ago a tournament was run by the Bandra club which it was stopped owing to some unfortunate reasons. But I do hope that one of our well-known clubs will revive it in the interest of Cricket in the Suburbs.

SANTA CRUZ TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

Demand For Shelter Over Railway Bridge

The Honorary Secretaries, Santa Cruz Tenants' Association, write:—

That the above Association has been formed with the object of making efforts to safeguard the rights and interests of the tenants of Santa Cruz and try to get their grievances redressed. The Association has secured a good number of members.

The Association has approached the Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway to provide for shelter over the Railway overbridge at Santa Cruz as it causes great inconvenience to the passengers going over it and is responsible for frequent accidents, especially in monsoon.

It is hoped, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. will be pleased to provide, at least, temporary shelter during this monsoon.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TAMBAKANTA.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Tambakanta for the propaganda of Assembly Election when Smt. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Messrs. Nagindas Master, S. K. Patil, Ganapati Shanker Desai will address the meeting.

CHANGE IN THE RENTAL BILLS OF VOTERS.

Mr. Bhagwandas Kapadia the Secretary of Election Propaganda Committee of C Ward writes:—The Voters of Assembly Election who sign the forms as Tenants should attach the rental Bills of any one month from April 1934 to March 1935, to their forms. Those who have already sent the forms with the rental bills of Ashad or of August should please send the Bills from April 1934 to March 1935 (any one month's bill is necessary) to the office of the C Ward Congress Committee before 3rd July. As the time for sending the forms is very less, the remaining voters should send the forms before 3rd July.

HOW TO ATTAIN EVER-LASTING YOUTH

Swami Yoganand's Lecture

A public meeting under the auspices of the International Yogada Sat-Sanga Society, was held on Monday evening, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall when Swami Yogananda, Founder-President of the Society, spoke on "Attaining ever-lasting youth."

Mr. V. M. Nawale, introduced the Swami to the audience.

Swami Yogananda said that he was a servant of the great masters and his only aim was to teach mankind the technique of self-emancipation. If religion was to be universal, it should be pragmatic and practical. To make life complete, one must view the religion in the truly scientific sense. There should be a happy combination of what was best in the western civilisation and what was best in the eastern civilisation.

Referring to the attainment of "ever-lasting" youth, the Swami explained how one could be mentally young for ever. Thoughts changed, but the consciousness remained immortal. The ego was immortal, and if one had the will, one could be youthful for ever. One should seek to establish permanent happiness which would continue throughout life.

Referring to the question of remaining young physically, he said that fatigue in the body could be removed by certain practices of yoga, which he would teach any one interested in learning them. Every gram of flesh consisted of electro-protons, which re-charged the body with electrical energy and this constituted life. He would teach them how to re-charge the "body-battery" with the "cosmic dynamo". Every one knew that man was endowed with intelligence, and one must find out the primeaval cause behind this gift. Who was the giver of this intelligence to human beings?

The Swami then gave a brief demonstration of stopping the pulse by means of concentration.

He will speak to-day (Tuesday) at the Sir C. J. Hall at 7 p.m. on the subject, "Highest Technique of God-Contact".

HOW FIRES ARE FOUGHT IN CITY

Brigade-men Give Full-fledged Demonstration To Public

How does the Fire Brigade of Bombay City function?

To give the public and the members of the Standing Committee an idea of the work done by the Fire Brigade, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, organised a demonstration at Byculla on Monday evening which proved very successful. Among those present were also the Municipal Commissioner, the acting Police Commissioner, and the City Coroner. Mr. Norman Coombs, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, in the first instance explained how calls were received at the Fire Brigade Stations and responded to.

Then a demonstration was given in which hook ladders were used to scale buildings and those trapped on the third or fourth floors were down by the fire-brigade-men by means of these ladders. The use of turnable motor ladders was then displayed in which ladders were flung as far as 85 feet high. These ladders are also used in rescuing persons. A special life saving apparatus permitted persons being swung clear of the building and lowered to safety.

FULL-FLEDGED DEMONSTRATION.

A room was lighted to flames and was made full of smoke and then officers and fire-brigade-men were sent in the room with smoke helmets, breathing apparatus and gas masks. A contrivance was made for them to signal the situation to the outside men of the brigade.

At times the fire brigade have to cut openings in the ships in the docks or cut open metal doors. A demonstration was made in cutting open locks and metal walls by means of oxy-acetylene metal-cutting plant. The oil tanks in the city, in which millions of gallons of oil are stored, some times catches fire, and it was shown how by means of a foam generator, oil and petrol fires are extinguished.

In serious fires in the city all the fire engines are requisitioned and a display was given how such a situation is met. A six-floor building was shown on fire and the fire brigade men brought those trapped on the upper floors on their backs safely to the ground. There at times when persons are made to jump from high elevations when fire spreads extensively in the building, and this too was demonstrated.

It would be interesting to note that during 1935-36, 298 fires took place in the city involving risk to the property worth over Rs. 4 crores. The damage on account of the fires, however, amounted to Rs. 8,86,459 while loss in respect of property uninsured was Rs. 36,309.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai congratulated Mr. Coombs for maintaining the efficiency of the fire brigade in the City which was the best in India and asked the public to make their suggestions for the improvement in the city's fire brigade.

Bharati Bima Manager For Nagpur

Babu Paripurnanand Varma, General Manager of the Bharati Bima Ltd., Benares, who had come to Bombay on a short visit left for Nagpur on Monday evening by the Calcutta Mail. During his stay he met the field workers of the Company and had several talks with them. The first Statutory report of the Bharati Bima Ltd., issued after about five and half months of the commencement of business and the progress shown during the short period have created a favourable impression in commercial circles in the City.

Saraswati Gana Sabha

The amateurs of the Saraswati Gana Sabha enacted "Sita Kalyan" on Sunday at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The story was specially adopted from Ramayana by Mr. Saranga pani. A noteworthy feature of the performance was that it was an all-youth affair, and to some of the actors, it was a Maiden appearance on the stage. In spite of these limitations, it should be said to the credit of the amateurs that they put up a good show. Those who played the major character rendered popular songs which were well appreciated. The role of "Thadaka" was well played and the actor seemed to copy the Kathakali artistes of Malabar in depicting "Veer Rasa". The Sabha is not wanting in talents and it should aim to produce social plays instead of flogging the dead horse of Puranic themes.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Fair Demand

Mr. Jhabvala, the President of the Municipal Workers Union, has done well to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner towards some of the grievances of the Municipal workers which call for immediate and earnest consideration by the Corporation authorities. He demands facilities for Union representatives to look into and study the official statistics and record of certain departments so that they can prepare their case on the basis of facts and figures. He also seeks permission for his representatives to visit the different departments while the men are on work and to inquire into and investigate possible remedies of their grievances and to be present while the budget or any other measure affecting the interests of the workers is being discussed. As the President of the Union, in the course of his letter, guarantees that there will be no undue interference on their part, nor will any officer of the Trade Union impose upon the municipal authorities any un-reasonable demand, the request seems to be quite legitimate. The Municipal Workers' Union is a recognised and registered organisation of one of the most important sections of Bombay workers, and it is only fair that its representatives should be given all possible help in preparing and presenting their demands.

Mysoreans In Bombay

The Mysoreans in the city celebrated their ruler's birthday the other day at the newly erected attractive building at Matunga. Some of them, who met a representative of this paper, expressed their indignation at what had been written about Mysoreans and the Mysore Association in these columns a few days ago. They said that theirs was a private organisation and there was no reason why anybody should interfere with them. Quite true. The Mysore Association is a private institution and nobody even suggested that it was a public body, of which everyone in the city could become a member. As a matter of fact that has been the complaint. Why should Mysoreans in the city of Bombay, who earn their living in this city, confine themselves to their activities in their Association alone, besides of course attending to their different vocations? The Association consists only of Mysoreans and it is supposed to be of help to Mysoreans in the city. One certainly should welcome an association of this kind. Many may not know that the Mysore Association is better off than many such Associations in the city of Bombay. But let not the activity of Mysoreans in the city begin and end with their Association which is a "private" one. Mysoreans in the city will agree that they owe a great deal to this city and once in a way they should think in terms of the city and its several activities. Bombay has a right to expect from them some contribution towards its several cosmopolitan activities. It is not for a moment suggested that there are not other Associaions in the city which have also the 'Frog in the well' mentality. But the Mysore Association ranks as one of the progressive Associations. Why should not Mysoreans come out of their homes or their Association for that matter and give a lead to others? If the present mentality continues whether among Mysoreans or others, one would not be wrong in saying that they contribute pretty little towards the cosmopolitanism of Bombay.

"Chartered University Of America"

The General Secretary for India, Chartered University of America, Indore, writes:—

This is a private university duly chartered in Huron, South Dakota, America, through Mr. Phillip Lawrence, the late Assistant Secretary of State, who is its President and Mr. W. A. Johns, the Notary Public of the Beadle country is its Secretary.

This was chartered in the State of South Dakota by a duly constituted Board in America in the year 1929. A true copy of its charter duly signed by the Secretary of State is in the office of the Secretary for India, Charter No. 5852.

In the year 1932 it got a few more councils and associations, etc., affiliated to it for mutual help, so this was again chartered in the same State, and this year it has appointed a very strong Board of Indian Examiners too who are selected from among the different Boards of Examiners of the Indian Universities.

Different people are trying to damage the reputation of this University, so people should wisely judge its pros and cons before they should be led unwisely, as this University has very efficient people of rank and position on its roll of successful candidates. Surely Barristers, Pleaders and cultured people cannot be cheated, who are its graduates. All official documents and other papers, etc., can be inspected at the office of The General Secretary for India, at Dewas Kothi, Indore, C.I.

MUSLIM VOTERS?

Have You Registered Your Names?

The Young Muslim Brotherhood Bombay, has opened the following centres where Muslims who are qualified, may register their names as voters for the ensuing elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council:—

(1) "Ajmal" Printing Press, Prince's Building, J.J. Hospital,

(2) Sarvajanik Grain Stores, 190, Doctor Street, (Bhendi Bazar),

(3) A. S. Fazleali, Cloth Merchants, Pather Building, (opposite Zakaria Mosque), 173, Musjid Bunder Road.

(4) Sarvajanik Grain Stores, 155, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.

(5) Hatim Darbar c/o Garlik & Company, Haines Road, Jacob Circle.

THREE ARTS LUNCHEON

(From A Correspondent.)

3 Arts Luncheon at Watsons on Sunday was a perfectly enjoyable affair with the Viennese Orchestra in attendance. Dr. Veigas from Shillong spoke of the excellent work done under the auspices of Agricultural, and Vocational training of youth, and spoke of establishing a branch in Bombay. Atiya Begum gave vivid description of Ataturk Kemal, Reza Shah Pehlavi, and Ibn Saud, as torches of Islamic Empires, and the marvellous progress made in women's emancipation, the effect of which had reached Egypt, the Balkan States, and dwelt upon the interesting connections established for the future consolidation of Asia. Mr. Tarapore in choice expression thanked both speakers for their excellent and helpful discourses, and announced that the 3 Arts will meet at Pathe on Wednesday June 10 at 6 p.m. and at Minerva on Friday 12 at 5 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1936

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has found it necessary to issue one more statement explaining more precisely some of the views which he expressed at various public meetings and which, being inaccurately reported, gave rise to many needless controversies. As some of his critics often misunderstand and misinterpret his views on Socialism, he explains clearly what he understands by Socialism in the following terms: "What I seek is an elimination of the profit motive in society and its replacement by a spirit of social service, co-operation taking the place of competition, production for consumption instead of for profit. Because I hate violence, and consider it an abomination, I cannot tolerate willingly our present system, which is based on violence. I seek, therefore, a more enduring and peaceful system from which the roots of violence have been removed, and where hatred shrivels up and yields place to nobler feelings. All this I call Socialism." And it follows from his hatred of violence that he wants his ideal to be attained by non-violent means. In reply to the specific allegation that he is an out and out advocate of the Moscow regime, he makes it clear once again: "I do not accept or approve of everything that has taken place in Russia and I do not, therefore, propose to follow blindfold the example of Russia. Therefore, I prefer to use the word Socialism to Communism, because the latter has come to signify Soviet Russia." Pandit Jawaharlal's Socialist ideals, as outlined above, need hardly cause any alarm among those who are prepared to judge things in terms of public weal.

Embarrassing

It is needless to remind one that the Socialist views outlined above are the personal views of the President and not adopted by the Congress. Referring to the differences between himself and his Congress colleagues, he says: "We agreed to differ and differ openly. But having done so, we also agreed to co-operate and pull together, not only because of the larger cause of Indian Independence, which we all had at heart, but also because our points of agreement were far more numerous than our points of disagreement." Because of this very agreement it will be well for the President to give less attention to Socialist propaganda, which, he admits, is neither adopted by the Congress nor is the most urgent issue, and to seek to unite the whole country in working for the larger cause of Indian Independence. A report from Unao says that the non-Socialist Congress leaders assembled there in connection with the U.P. Political Conference fear that the President's Socialist propaganda may not only divert attention from the more urgent tasks, but may also mislead the public about the exact attitude of the Congress and cause severe embarrassment in the Congress Cabinet as it ignores collective responsibility which that body is bound to respect. As regards the mixing up of the President's personal views and those of the Congress and the consequent misunderstanding, an illustration is provided by the first News Bulletin issued by the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. Office, which is reported to contain the following statements: "The main issue is to remove the existing poverty and unemployment in the country. There seems to be only one solution of poverty and unemployment and that is the Socialistic solution." Now, the second statement is inappropriate in a Congress Bulletin as, in the first place, it is more a matter of opinion than of fact and, secondly, as an opinion, it does not represent the Congress as a whole.

The First Task

The Congress President has repeatedly assured the public that the first task before the country is to work for the attainment of independence. But what are the people to do to hasten its advent? It is obvious that the dreaming of independence or discussion on it or on the social reconstruction under it will not carry them far. They are often told that the millions in the villages should be "organised." But how? That is the pertinent question. What is called the orthodox programme makes the promotion of village industries, particularly Khaddar, the means of village organisation. Pandit Jawaharlal admits that Khaddar "has a definite value, political, social and economic, and must, therefore, be encouraged." What is true of Khaddar is true, more or less, of many other village industries, but we fear that the President does not give them the attention they deserve. He says Khaddar is not a "final solution" of our economic ills. Nobody claims it as such. But it has the capacity to bring immediately some relief to thousands of destitute persons, who need the relief sorely, and all talk of organisation of the villagers without real and immediate relief is sheer mockery. If there are other ways of bringing more relief immediately to the starving villagers, which, at the same time, help the final solution of our economic ills better than Khaddar can, those ways may be clearly set forth. Better still, their efficacy may be demonstrated in practice by those who have the greatest faith in them. If those ways are found to be helpful the Congress will not fail to adopt them.

Why This Discrimination?

While the Government of Bombay have turned down many a reasonable proposal made by the authorities Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and even the offer of the Bombay University to facilitate the work of enlisting voters for the ensuing elections under the new Constitution, it is significant that they have gone out of their way to offer special facilities to European voters. The following circular marked "Very Urgent" and addressed to European voters speaks for itself:—

VERY URGENT

Collector's Office,
Bombay, 21st May, 1936.

From
The Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, Bombay.

To

Subject: "Reformed Bombay Legislative Council" Enrolment of names of Women qualified under the husband's qualifications, on the Electoral rolls of the.....

Sir,

I have the honour to state that your wife is qualified to have her name enrolled on the Electoral roll for the "Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District European constituency" of the Reformed Bombay Legislative Council under preparation in this Office, by virtue of the undermentioned franchise qualification possessed by you. I would therefore request you to furnish this office not later than 3rd July 1936 with the full name of your wife with her residential address to enable this office to enlist it on the above roll.

The franchise qualification possessed by you is:

(1) Being a person who was assessed to income tax in the financial year 1934-35 and had in the year in respect of which the assessment was made a total income of not less than Rs. 30,000.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) M. S. JAYAKAR,
Collector Bombay and Bombay Suburban District.

Has a similar circular been addressed to similarly qualified Indian voters? If not, why this discrimination? Will the Director of Public Information throw light on this matter?

The Italo-German Menace

The report of the Rome correspondent of "Le Matin" does not come as a surprise. An Italo-German understanding has long been expected. It is, of course, a menace to peace. But we are inclined to welcome it. The agreement exposes publicly the aims both of Germany and Italy and, as such, must serve as a warning to others. That warning seems to have been taken already by the Little Entente and, we hope, other Balkan States will also follow the Little Entente's lead. For, the Balkans are also the objective of Germany. But it is really France and Britain who must face the problem. The challenge is directed to them. If they combine with determination and without any mental reservation in favour either of Italy or Germany, the Italo-German-Austrian deal, however, cleverly conceived, can be defeated before it is too late.

IMPORTANCE OF ARABIC

Why It Must Be Studied

(By U. M. DAUDPOTA).

The learning of Arabic is most important for Muslims wherever they be. It is their religious language and in it are written the Quran and the Traditions of the Prophet, which are the two fountainheads of their guidance. Without the understanding of these two, Muslims cannot be called true Muslims. The Prophet at his death-bed is reported to have said, "I have left among ye two things—the Book of God and the Sunna of His Apostle—Ye shall never go astray, so long as ye cling fast to them." But Muslims having neglected these two sources of guidance have fallen into ignorance and have become sadly divided into sects and schisms. The root cause of this unhappy state of affairs is their neglect of Arabic, through which alone a correct knowledge of the contents of the Quran and the Traditions is possible. The great caliph Omar has said, "It is your duty to understand religion, to pray well, and to study Arabic." He has also said, "Learn Arabic, for it steadies the intellect and increases manliness." The study of Arabic will enable Muslims to understand their religion in its true perspective and save them from the many pitfalls, which the schismatics have prepared for them in order to serve their own ends. By means of Arabic they will be able to live in the free atmosphere of reason and find the truth for themselves.

A Cultural Link.

Besides this religious aspect, Arabic is of the utmost importance to Muslims from another point of view. It is a great cultural link between the various Muslim countries. It welds the scattered Muslims into a brotherhood, is the only means of inter-Muslim unity and cohesion, and as such it ought to be the common language of Muslims all over the world. It has, moreover, a vast and varied literature, which can compare with the greatest literatures of the world. It is a virile and living language and capable of giving expression to the most abstruse ideas of science and philosophy.

Yet, inspite of these palpable advantages, Muslims of India, in general, have neglected the study of Arabic, and are still fondly adhering to Persian, though it has ceased to have any bearing on their moral, cultural and political life. Indeed, there was time when the study of Persian was of paramount importance to the Muslims of India, inasmuch as it was the court language under the Mughals and previous Muslim rulers, and its acquisition was a necessity for those who aspired to a place in Government service. But now the circumstances have changed, and with English becoming the official language of India, Persian is absolutely of no use except to those who have commercial relations with Iran. Its classic literature, chiefly consisting of a few prose works and a considerable amount of mystical and bacchanalian poetry, which, to some extent, debases and undermines Muslim character, is nothing in comparison with Arabic literature. Those who are disposed to doubt this statement will do well to look into the University courses, prescribed year after year. They will see for themselves how many times each poetry and prose work has been repeated during the last decade. This dearth of good literature in Persian has lowered the standard of examinations and those who take up Persian are generally found to be unfit for any other subject. Besides, the Persian taught to them is no Persian, but a mongrel form of it, which even the Iranians hold in contempt. It is, therefore, useless to waste one's time and energy over a language, which is of no religious and political importance to the Muslims of India.

A Scientific Language.

It is often alleged by Muslims, otherwise alive to the necessity of studying Arabic, that it is a most difficult language and, therefore, their children must be taught Persian. "Let me assure them that Arabic is not such a difficult language as they suppose it to be. Rather its difficulty is a virtue which makes its learners diligent.

(Continued on Page 7).

The World And Its Ways

A Weekly Review Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH

War clouds seem to be gathering,—this time in the East. The eternal differences between China and Japan are blazing out into a united demand from all parts of that distracted country for an open rupture with Japan. And Japan seems only to be waiting for some such opportunity to smash China, and gobble up yet another portion of that land, even as Mussolini has gobbled up Abyssinia. The European Powers are, of course, utterly unable to aid China,—even if they have the slightest desire to make a show of such assistance. There was not a tenth of the rumpus they affected in the Italo-Abyssinian case when Japan warred with China in 1932 and ate up Manchuria. For Japan had inspired the Europeans with a wholesome dread of her possibilities in war long before the descendants of the Caesars had re-vindicated their ancient fame. The only hope,—if hope it can be called—remains in Russia, whose influence is still considerable, and to whom the Japanese menace is something much more than an academic possibility. There is a considerable section of the people of China in Mongolia and elsewhere, which is definitely of communist sympathies and though these have no direct claim upon Russia for armed intervention in their aid, if the hostility to Russia herself combines with the local aggression in China, the possibility of a Russo-Japanese conflict, on Chinese territory, may be regarded as something more than a remote contingency.

Nazi Menace

But Russia has to grapple, when the day of reckoning comes, not only with Japan. In the West, she cannot ignore the Nazi menace. The hatred the Hitler regime in Germany bears to Russia is not even exceeded by that it bears to France; and so the moment Russia is involved in a first-class rumpus on the eastern frontier, she must be ready to take on the German giant on her Western borders. Russia is, under the Soviet rule, far better equipped than under the Tsarist days to fight Germany and Japan combined. But exactly in proportion as Russia is better-equipped, she is more cautious and careful in throwing the dice, which cannot be retraced. She has alliance in France; and something more than an understanding with Britain. But no one can depend upon British diplomacy,—especially when it comes to the crucial test. And as for France, though far more dependable in any conflict with Germany,—particularly under a Socialist Government,—France, too, must think of her own domestic problems, and her own likely enemies in the event of a European War.

Italy's Preparations

This is the more serious, since relations between France and Italy are by no means as cordial under the Blum Government as they had been under the Laval influence. And as if Italy was unwilling to rest on her Abyssinian laurels, she has recalled the most experienced soldier, made more definite understandings,—whatever they be,—with her immediate neighbours like Austria and Germany, and even made other and less ambiguous preparations to meet all eventualities of the situation in Europe. If the Hapsburgs return to Vienna,—and there is every likelihood of that consummation being achieved under the advice of Il Duce—Austria may not be assimilated in Germany. But even an independent Austria would be better,—with the Hapsburg heel firmly fixed on the people's neck,—than an amorphous and undependable entity,—which might now flirt with France and anon coquette with Germany. The Nazis, too, find it not against their interests to acquiesce in the Hapsburg restoration in Austria,—if as a temporary measure and a sop to the Cerberus of local sentiment,—since, at that price, Italian alliance would not have been too costly.

French Premier's Lead

The cauldron is thus seething everywhere. France has her local troubles. But the firmness with which the new Socialist Government have made their debut augurs well for the restoration of domestic peace, leaving a relatively free hand in foreign affairs. The introduction of a forty-hour week; of nationalisation of Armament industry; of old age pensions, and the repeal of the Laval Emergency Decrees,—all indicate a tardy, but much-needed, reform in the French economic system, which this Government is generally assured could be readily accomplished, if only the people at the top would give a clear lead. There has been some panic export of gold from France, no doubt; and the Franc has shown a sagging tendency. But the weakness in the exchange value of the Franc is far less than the amount of gold exported would indicate or justify; and if the latest measures reported as undertaken or contemplated by the French Government materialise, they might well be deemed as heralds of a new era of stabilisation in world Exchanges, and a return to the Gold Standard,—even though depreciated,—that may mean a new fillip to the process of economic recovery all over the world. What is needed of course, is not so much "Recovery", as radical reconstruction. But the quinine pill sugar-coated

(Continued on Page 4)

Frankly Speaking

BLUM'S TRIUMPH.

As we had anticipated, M. Blum has succeeded in bringing about a termination of the strike in France. The French Premier has been, quite deservedly, the recipient of praise and congratulations for his achievement. It is certainly a triumph for him. But praiseworthy as the triumph is because it has shown him to be possessed of tact and statesmanship in a very high degree, it is all the more so because it conclusively proves a firm and bold sympathy with the workers. For the terms on which he has settled the strike do justify the declaration made by M. Jouhaux that "the agreement has consecrated a long cherished ideal. It will put France on the road to a new economic regime." M. Blum has, indeed, started well.

INDIA AND PALESTINE.

We are glad that on the initiative of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the U. P. Political Conference has passed a resolution "sending greetings and good wishes to the Arabs of Palestine for the brave struggle they have been carrying on against British Imperialism" for "Complete National Independence". It is years since the unfortunate Arabs have been suffering as the innocent victims of a geographical accident. They have had a British Mandate and a continuous immigration of Jews from all over the world inflicted on them. They have been protesting as strongly as possible against this double infliction. But, inspite of the fact that they have right and justice on their side, the net result of their protests has been, not freedom but progressive consolidation of their slavery. For, it is quite true that their country now does not belong to them. The children of the soil have now sunk to a state wherein they exist merely to serve the politico-economic domination of Jewry assisted by Britain.

LABOUR UNREST IN U. P.

The strike in the Lucknow cotton mill is but an indication of the Labour unrest that is growing in the United Provinces along with the steady advance of industrialization. Cawnpore and Lucknow are fast becoming important industrial centres while smaller factories have sprung up all over the province. But while the capitalists have reaped good profits from this increasing industrial activity, the lot of the workers has remained miserable. In many ways it is even worse than the lot of workers in big industrial cities like Calcutta or Bombay. Wages are hopelessly low, working conditions deplorable and the treatment of the employees far from considerate. What is more, the workers are still mainly unorganized, the Trade Union movement still in its infancy and Unions are still not recognized. Instances of organized resistance to exploitation by the employees have, therefore, been few. And as a sign of awakening and consciousness of their rights among the U. P. workers, the developments in connection with this strike will be watched with interest throughout the country. Sympathy too will be felt for the strikers who are struggling against heavy odds. Many of their leaders have been arrested and black-legs are being requisitioned from the neighbouring villages to break the strike. The local Congress Committee has done well in such circumstances to offer material as well as moral support to the strikers.

A TAMASHA.

The Governor of Sind, opening his Advisory Council on Monday, explained to it at some length that it had no legislative power nor, for that matter, any power whatsoever. The explanation was superfluous. The Governor is recognised by all to be a complete autocrat. Sir Lancelot Graham, it is true, affected great humility and said that "he could not regard himself as an autocrat and was expected to give the most careful consideration to the opinions and aspiration of the people of the province." But every autocrat speaks in the same vein. Everybody knows that under the rules issued by Sir Lancelot himself, the Council can discuss only such subjects as are placed by him before it and even then it cannot move any resolution on any topic so as to convey a definite opinion. The Council is a mere tamasha and a most humiliating one to its members.

THE MANGO SHOW.

The first All-India Mango Show, which was opened in this city on Sunday, deserves to be an annual function because of its undoubted economic value. As the Municipal Commissioner, who opened the show, observed, India easily leads the world in the production of the mango and it should be possible to extend considerably the production of the fruit and the trade in it, both internal and external. The main objects of the Show are to determine the best varieties of mango for purposes of export and to acquaint the public with the numerous varieties of the fruit. The Show is organised by the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association, but it is to be hoped the Association will be given due support by all provincial Agricultural Departments and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The mango is a most delicious and healthful fruit and many of its varieties are cheap enough to be within the means of the poorest. It, therefore, behoves both the public and the Government to promote its cultivation on improved lines.

Congress President And Mr. Kelkar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

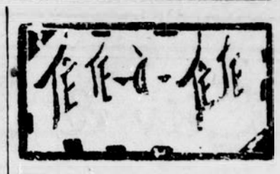
Sir,—Mr. N. C. Kelkar has charged Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with three offences. Mr. Kelkar has not referred to any writing or speech of Panditji in which the said allegations were made by him (Panditji). Mr. Kelkar seems to be in the habit of hearing unfounded tales carried to him by tale-bearers. He was told that some Liberal remonstrated with Mr. Nehru at Poona. Hearsay evidence is inadmissible. Is this remonstration or protest or interview, whatever it is, authoritatively published in any paper? Mr. Kelkar challenges Panditji "to come out openly and make his charges against that (Responsivist) party specifically"? Has Panditji made any charges behind the curtain or in camera? If so, why should a publicist of Mr. Kelkar's position take notice of them? If no specific allegations were made by Panditji it was much more incumbent on Mr. Kelkar to cite the passages in which Panditji made that veiled attack on Responsivist party. Such a vague complaint is unsustainable. Unless the public is put in possession of "those statements" of Panditji. Mr. Kelkar cannot claim any verdict. Then again somebody somewhere in a somewhat casual way whispered in the ears of Mr. Kelkar what "Pandit Nehru has somewhere said somewhat humorously." Has Panditji made that remark or has it emanated from the fertile brain of Mr. Kelkar's informant? It does not behove a journalist of the stamp of Mr. Kelkar to catch hold of a humorous remark and (admitting for arguments sake that Panditji made it) make it the basis of a serious complaint.

Mr. Kelkar compliments Panditji on his possession of "the saving grace of repentance" "when effectively cornered." Mud-slinging will not in any way affect the reputation of Panditji. When a well-informed critic communicated to Mr. Nehru that his particular statement was inaccurate he openly admitted his mistake. Is this "effective cornering"? Did Mr. Nehru persist in his inaccurate statement and withdraw it only when there was no way to escape except by tendering an apology?

Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE."

Hubli, June 5.



"AFTER MATRICULATION, WHAT NEXT?"

Asks an advertisement.

According to the recent results, Matriculation.

* * * *

"Land-holders," cries an apologist, "are the only class in India, who are targets of all parties."

But then they are the only class in India who deserve the privileges of a unique position.

* * * *

A photograph of Signor Mussolini, published by a local paper, shows him wearing a tiger's skin.

The claws and the teeth, however, are not visible—for the moment.

* * * *

Mr. Churchill has accepted the invitation to become the President of the British section of the New Commonwealth Society "which aims at strengthening the League of Nations."

A change of scene on the part of the eternal prodigal was about due now.

* * * *

But while Mr. Baldwin is entitled to congratulations, one cannot help sympathising with the League of Nations, although it must be admitted that the defunct institution does pre-eminently deserve Mr. Churchill as its patron.

* * * *

A proposal is being strongly backed in England that the British Naval base in the Mediterranean should be transferred to Cyprus since "Malta is out of date."

Yes, and it is a bit out of place too. Or rather too much in it. Get an Atlas?

* * * *

The attendance at the reception held in the Abyssinian Legation in London in honour of the Emperor was, according to Reuter, not large "for various reasons."

"For a variety of the same reason" would be more accurate.

* * * *

The efforts of Emir Abdullah of Transjordania to end the crisis in Palestine are reported to have failed.

Naturally.

* * * *

Where's Monsoon? asks a headline.

Somewhere between the meteorological thingummy and the deep Arabian Sea.

* * * *

Several members of the local Corporation, we are told, took keen interest in the Mango Show.

We sympathise with the rest.

* * * *

The U. P. Reforms Commissioner wants to examine voters in History, Geography and Arithmetic for the literacy test.

High Government officials will, of course, be exempt.

* * * *

Why Indian Team Meet With Failures.

– Headline.

Probably because the Captain wouldn't let them meet anyone else.

* * * *

Socialist: Isn't it a shame the way they work the helps in this store? Fifteen hours a day and wages almost nothing!

Companion: Why do you trade here then?

Socialist: Oh, they sell things so much cheaper.

Palestine Situation Worsens

ARAB SNIPERS FIRE ON JEWISH BUSES

Fierce Fighting Ensues In Darkness

JERUSALEM, June 8.

Arab snipers have taken up positions in the wartime Turkish trenches on the hilltops, three miles outside the city, from where they are ambushing Jewish buses. Armed police and a platoon of Highlanders rushed up to scene.

Fierce fighting ensued in darkness, illuminated by searchlights and rockets. One Cameron Highlander was wounded.

The snipers' casualties at present are not known, but it is believed that several have been fatally injured.

Seven Arab leaders, including Auni Abdul Hadi, Secretary of the Central Committee, have been arrested. They will be exiled in a concentration camp.

The Mayor of Jaffa has warned that unless the Municipality resumes work immediately, the Councillors will be discharged and a new council appointed.

More British Troops

Another battalion of British troops arrived from Egypt to reinforce the garrison at Palestine now totalling six battalions, in addition to tanks. Engineers and airforce.

Move to End Strife

The Emir of Transjordan, acting as a Peacemaker, lunched at Amman with five members of the Arab High Committee. He suggested a cessation of violence, while a Royal Commission undertook an inquiry.

The Arab leaders replied that it was impossible to consider an ending of the strike, unless the British Government agreed, fundamentally, to change the present policy and suspend Jewish immigration.—Reuter.

JAFFA MAYOR DISMISSED

Failed To Fulfil Functions

JERUSALEM, June 8.

The Mayor of Jaffa has been dismissed from his post by order of the High Commissioner according to the Palestine Correspondence Agency because he refused to fulfil his functions. The Mayor was yesterday warned that unless the municipality resumed work new councillors would be appointed.—Reuter.

SIR LANCELOT'S HOMILY TO SIND ADVISORY COUNCIL

"Play Your Part As Wise Counsellors Of The Governor"

KARACHI, June 8.

"My purpose in addressing you today is to thank you for accepting nomination to my Advisory Council and make clear the nature of the functions, which I am seeking you to perform," declared His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham in the course of an address opening the Sind Advisory Council this morning.

His Excellency clarified the distinction between the powers and privileges enjoyed by the members as M.L.C's and as members of the Advisory Council.

He emphasised that no legislative power had been vested in any authority in this province, and it was open to the Central Legislature under the Sind Order-in-Council to legislate specifically for Sind. "Let us then entirely disabuse our minds of any idea that this Advisory Council is in any way in the nature of a legislative body".

There was further no scope in the council for parliamentary opposition any more than there was in His Majesty's Privy Council. In the interim period, the Governor had been set up as the Local Government of the Province, but he could not regard himself as an autocrat and was expected to give the most careful consideration to the opinions and aspirations of the people of this Province, for which the Order-in-Council had provided an Advisory Council and interim ministers.

His Excellency proceeding explained that they had met for a general discussion of the statement of estimated annual receipts and expenditure of the Province, and appealed to them to take the opportunity of playing their part as wise Councillors of the Governor.

Explaining why in the rules for the conduct of the Advisory Council, provision had not been made for freedom of speech, His Excellency said that this was in the nature of parliamentary privilege which could only be conferred upon them by legislation, and hoped that an atmosphere of reason and absence of controversial heat would prevail in the House. His Excellency stated that after their present labours had concluded, the members would be invited to form different committees, one attached to each Minister, one to the Governor, and such committees would be called upon to advise on matters of policy arising during the interim period.

The Governor stressed that the main purpose of the Government of Sind in the period which would be completed on April 1, 1937 was to prepare the way for the new constitution by the adoption of a secretariat machine to the needs of the provincial administration. It was not intended to be a period of spectacular or hasty innovation.

BUDGET LEAKAGE

His Excellency at the outset pointed out how he was compelled according to the undertaking given in the House of Commons to offer to each Sind M.L.C. a seat on the Advisory Council, otherwise, he might have attempted to secure representation for a wider range of interests in this Council He expressed with considerable regret the fact that decisions regarding the Budget statement had been improperly communicated to the press and emphasised the need by members in future to respect confidence which was placed in them. —A.P.

TWO LAKHS BALANCE IN SIND BUDGET

Finance Secretary Optimistic About 1936-37 Estimates

KARACHI, June 8.

At the first meeting of the Sind Advisory Council, which was opened amidst enthusiastic scenes by the Governor this morning, Mr. S. Ridley, I.C.S., Finance Secretary, introduced the Budget Estimates of the province for 1936-37.

Depicting the financial position of Sind, Mr. Ridley stated that the Province's initial debt had been fixed at about 3,038 lakhs comprising 275 lakhs for Reform and Irrigation, a debt of 2,533 lakhs borrowed for the Lloyd Barrage and Canal Construction scheme, 99 lakhs debt on account after Reform and irrigation. This debt which is equivalent to about 18 times Sind's annual revenue was a heavy burden but the spirit of optimism engendered by separation would enable the Sindhi to bear it, however, heavy.

Five-sixths of Sind's debt represents the cost of the Lloyd Barrage scheme which was a productive and not an unproductive debt. No new taxation was contemplated this year but the Finance Bill of 1932, imposing duty on electricity and increase of Court-Fee and Stamp Duty had been extended by the Bombay Government for two years and will be applicable to Sind as well.

On examination of the estimates submitted by the Bombay Government, the Government of India, found that Sind's deficit amounted to 101.04 lakhs against which they decided to place at the Sind Government's disposal an assignment of 106 lakhs. They also provided some 17.5 lakhs on account of initial building programme necessitated by Sind's separation.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

It is anticipated that there will be savings in the Budget and that the predicted revenue balance of 2 lakhs at the end of the year will be exceeded. It is proposed to preserve these savings intact to form part of an opening balance next year when provincial autonomy is introduced.

Mr. Ridley emphasised that it was the first duty of Government to keep expenditure in the interim period at a minimum and to ensure that the financial position of the Province when handed over to the Sind Legislative Assembly was as strong as possible Apart from the cost of separation, it is estimated that 7.3 lakhs and expenditure on account of elections for a new Assembly and several new items of expenditure had been admitted under Jails, Agriculture, Industries and Civil Works, all of which were devoted to the improvement of the agriculture of Sind.

The opening balance for the year was 91.1 lakhs.—A. P.

FRUITFUL FUTURE BEFORE SIND

Governor's Plea For Co-operation Among Communities

KARACHI, June 8.

"Sind, as the recent excavations show, is heir to an age-long civilization of which cities were thronged and known ere London boasted of a house. But if Sind has a history in the records of which archaeologists as well as people of Sind take delight, Sind has also for her a future pregnant with developments in progress which, without making invidious comparisons with other provinces, is at least as fruitful in promise as that any other region in India," declared Sir Lancelot Graham replying to an address from the Sind Separation Conference on the occasion of an "At Home" given by them at the Beaumont Lawn in the Zoological Gardens this afternoon.

Sir Lancelot was glad to hear that they were fully aware that progress of Sind was wrapped up with progress of all the different communities which have homes in this country and is dependent on the whole-hearted co-operation between them. He had never thought for one moment that in pressing for the Constitution of Sind as a separate province, they were seeking a new route for paying off old grudges.—A.P.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala Leaves For Europe

Among the passengers who left by "M. V. Victoria" on Monday was Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, who has proceeded to Europe to arrange for the establishment of Central Exchange Bank for India" in London.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, accompanied by his son sailed for Europe by M. V. Victoria on Monday.

Dr. Miss Shrikhande (professor, Hardinge College, Delhi) and Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange sailed to England by M. V. Victoria on Monday.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS

Rangoon Boy Sends Half-Crown For King George Memorial Fund

LONDON, June 8.

The "appeal staff" of the Mansion House are busily engaged in receiving donations to the Lord Mayor's King George Memorial Fund to which, it is announced, that His Majesty the King and the Queen Mary have donated £1.000 each. Duke and and Duchess of Gloucester. Duke and Duchess of Kent £250 each.

Numerous cheques of thousand sterling are being received from prominent firms and companies, together with lesser amounts, whilst the interest of children in the fund has been evidenced by the receipt of many small sums in postal orders and stamps.

One boy, who said he was born in Rangoon Barracks, has sent a half-crown.—Reuter.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, who has recently been appointed News Director of the Indian State Broadcasting Service, left for England by Monday's Italian Boat M. V. "Victoria".

YOUTH REVIEW TRAGEDY

14 Killed And 184 Injured In Collapse Of Grand Stand In Bukharest

BUKHAREST, June 8.

The King personally assisted in the rescue operations when the Grand Stand packed with hundreds of spectators collapsed during the review of 25,000 youths and girls in honour of sixth anniversary of King Carol's restoration. Fourteen were killed and 184 seriously injured. King Carol was accompanied by President Benes and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

Well Conducted Press Should Not Be Crippled As At Present

LONDON, June 8.

The first annual conference of Empire Press Union in London presided over by Major Astor is being attended by delegates from all parts, including London representatives of the Indian Press.

THE GREAT PROBLEM

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, representing the Government, praised the Union's work in promoting knowledge, understanding, harmony of action and unity of purpose between the Empire peoples. The great problem to-day was how to maintain those conditions.

EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

Sir Stanley Reed speaking, during debate on Empire communications, said that a complete understanding of the problems and difficulties of each constituent of the Empire was necessary. This could only be obtained by the freest interchange of news at the lowest possible rate.

INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. C. R. C. Nixon, speaking on the high cost of production of newspapers in India, said that it was of utmost importance that well conducted press there should not be crippled as it was now in the attempt to give Empire news.

NEEDS OF PRESSMEN

The Conference authorised the Council to pursue a policy of pressing for the universal newspaper postage rate of a penny a lb.

The motion proposed by Mr. Nixon (India) and seconded by Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of the Reuter's, was unanimously passed regretting the "negative action" of cable and wireless in dealing with question of cheaper press rates and requesting the Prime Minister to receive a deputation on this subject. The motion also urged the overseas sections of the Union to press on their Governments the need to reduce terminal and internal transmission charges.—Reuter.

Poison Gas And Bribery Won War For Italy

Turkish General Tells Britain Can Restore Ethiopian Freedom If She Is Serious

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Mail.)

The Turkish General Wahib Pasha, who had gone to Abyssinia to fight the Italians on behalf of the Emperor, arrived in Cairo a couple of days after the Emperor left Jerusalem for London. A representative of "Al-Balagh" asked the General why he left Abyssinia and what he had decided to do for Abyssinia in future. The General replied:

"The future will take care of itself. I left Abyssinia in accordance with the order of the Emperor. The Emperor himself left the country when he knew that one-fourth of the total population of the country was affected by poison gas. Let me tell you frankly that it would not have been possible for Italy to conquer Abyssinia without giving millions of dollars as a bribe to the heads of the Abyssinian tribes through the Somalis. Many a time the bribed Somalis tried to attack the Emperor, but he was saved."

AT OGADEN.

"At Ogaden I faced the Italian for seven months with a regular army of 12,000 equipped with old type of rifles and 30.000 irregular army equipped with pick-axes, spades, arrows and spears. With this poor ammunition we routed and drove back the Italians twice up to the boundry line of their territory.

The Italians tried their best to bribe the Muslim leaders of the tribes of Ogaden but every one of them refused to accept any bribe and treated the Italians with the greatest scorn and contempt, because the Italians had hanged Syed Umar Mukhtar in Tripoli for the simple reason that he refused to help them in their activities. The Muslims of Ogaden are still loyal to the Emperor and ready to lay down their lives for him."

BRITAIN CAN DO IT.

The Press representative then asked the General whether Italy would be able to stay in Abyssinia for a long time. The General said: "You must remember that the British Government fought for 20 years before it sent Napoleon to St. Helana. I think the Liberal party in England is not idle. The British Government can secure for the Abyssinians their liberty in no time if it takes the matter seriously into its hands.

General Wahib Pasha is a guest of Dr. Abdul-Hamid Saied, the president of the Y.M.A. It is remarkable to note that the General has returned from the battle field with only one trunk full of bullet holes, a pair of very old trousers, two coats, a neck tie, an ewer for ablution, a very old fez and a number of maps. He does not read any paper or any book published after his departure to Abyssinia to fight with the Italians. He is proud to have faced the Italians for full seven months and twice put them to flight with an army equipped with ante-diluvian instruments. He always thinks of fighting with the Italians and feels sorry for not having been killed in the battlefield "I did not wish to die in my bed," he said. "Many a time the bullets whizzed round me close to every part of my body but none of them pierced my person. It was as if the death itself played the part of my body-guard.

Indian Team Skittled Out Again

Yorkshire Win By Innings And 151 Runs

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: June 8.

Yorkshire continued their innings against Indians at Bradford and were all out at lunch for 352 runs.

Indians were all out in their second innings for 115 runs. Thus the Yorks won the match by an innings and 151 runs.

Indians (1st Innings)	*86*
Indians (2nd Innings)	*115*
Yorkshire (1st Innings)	*352*

Yorkshire resumed to-day their first innings against the Indian Tourists in fine weather. The wicket was good. Stumps were drawn at 7 p.m.

Verity and Smailes, the overnight not-outs, continued the innings and raised the total to 230 for no further loss. Verity made 96 runs and was not out.

This is Verity's highest score in England. Batting altogether for 3 hours, he hit five times to boundary. He was caught in the slips at 32, but the umpire ruled that he was not out. Verity-Smailes' partnership lasted 105 minutes.

Indians entered on their second innings requiring 266 runs to save an innings' defeat.

Bannerjee was promoted to be the opening batsman, but once again the Indians suffered a serious collapse, five wickets falling for 57 runs.

Bannerjee was out at 4 and Amarnath at 7.

The third wicket stand between Hindlekar and Naidu produced 43 runs in 50 minutes. Smailes resorted to off-spinners instead of swingers and took his wickets successively.

YORKSHIRE—(1ST INNINGS).

Mitchell l.b.w. (N), b Nissar	6
Hutton b Nissar	6
Sellars c Hindlekar, b Nissar	2
Leyland c Hindlekar, b Nissar	17
Sutcliffe l.b.w. (N), b Nissar	31
Turner c Mushtaq Ali, b Palia	41
Wood st. Hindlekar, b Palia	11
Smailes b Mushtaq Ali	77
Fisher b Amir Elahi	18
Bowes b Nissar	23
Verity (not out)	96
Extras	26
Total	352

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— Nissar 31.3|7|74|6; Bannerjee 0|43; Nayudu 0|38; Jilani 0|43; Amarnath 0|29, Palia 2|26; Mushtaq Ali 1|41; Amir Elahi 1|27.

INDIANS—(SECOND INNINGS).

Hidlekar l.b.w. (N), b Smailes	15
Bannerjee l.b.w. (N), b Bowes	2
Amarnath c Leyland, b Smailes	3
Naidu b Smailes	30
Palia c Turner, b Smailes	0
Wazir Ali b Smailes	2
Vizianagram c Mitchell, b Smailes	3
Mushtaq Ali (run out)	29
Jilani l.b.w., b Fisher	2
Nissar b Fisher	5
(Amir Elahi's score and "Extras" not yet received).	
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Bowes 1 for 17; Smailes 16|4|36|6; Verity 0|30; Fisher 2|15.

NORTH v. SOUTH TRIAL MATCH

Selection Of Teams For June 13

LONDON, June 8.

Following are teams for the North Versus South trial for June 13:—

North:—Wyatt (Captain, Leyland, Verity, Mitchell, Keeton, Hardstaff (Notts), Bakewell (Northants), Duckworth, Warburton (Lancashire), Perks (Worcester) and Copson.

SOUTH:—Allen (Captain), Robins, Turnbull, Holmes, Stephenson (Essex), James Langridge, Barnett, Gimblett, Fishlock, Gover and Price (Middlesex).

GOOD SELECTION.

Papers commenting on the teams agree that although the selectors have generally done their job well, they might have taken the opportunity to try out the new possibles for the captaincy against Indians and Australians. Wyatt's capabilities are known. Methods of Sellars and Turnbull would be interesting. In order that the youngsters should get a chance, Sutcliffe and Bowes have been omitted. Ames and Hammond are unfit. The most surprising selection is that of Warburton of Lancashire who has played only in one County match this season. He is an excellent all-rounder and a fast-medium right-arm bowler, pacy off the pitch. Fast bowlers are Copson of Derby who started the season in fine form and Gover of Surrey who has shown the greatest improvement. Fishlock of Surrey, a left-hander, is expected to fill the role played by Woolley. Gimblett is likely to be class opening bat.—Reuter.

Importance Of Arabic

(Continued from Page 6.)

sober and possessed of moral stamina. It is a discipline which teaches students to live simple and hardy lives and to face the stern realities of life with courage and confidence. Arabic is a scientific language, in which everything is based upon unerring rules, and once the fundamentals are grasped its study becomes easy. The fault of making it appear difficult lies with the old-fashioned pedagogues, who, by subjecting the beginners to the grind of grammar, unintentionally create a disgust in their minds. Fortunately, these old Mehuselahian methods are dying out, and Arabic, if studied diligently, can be acquired within a measurable period of time.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Muslim parents to encourage their children to take up Arabic both at school and college, and need hardly assure them that this departure from the past will be beneficial to their children, who, armed with their knowledge of Arabic, will not only arcquire force of character, but also be better and more intelligent Muslims.

COMPLETE IDENTITY OF VIEWS

Success Of Little Entente Conference

BUCHAREST, June 8

An official communique states that yesterday's Little-Entente conference found complete identity of views on all points and in consequence a common line of action has been established.—Reuter.

GEN. SIR CHARLES MELLISS DEAD

LONDON, June 8.

The death has occurred of Major-General Sir Charles Melliss.—Reuter.

General Sir Charles was educated at Wellington College, Sandhurst, and joined the Indian Army in 1884. After distinguished services in East Africa, he was awarded 2nd Class Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. In 1898, he was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society.

The General also served in the European war in 1914-16 in Egypt, and was mentioned in despatches.

LUNATICS HAVE THEIR WAY

ST. PAUL (Minnesota) June 8

Sixteen criminal lunatics headed by former gangster Lawrence Devol escaped from the State Hospital for the insane at St. Peter, Minnesota, after overpowering the guards and scattered through the town in stolen cars. The police have been conducting an intensive search but hitherto fruitlessly.—Reuter.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Europe's Biggest Commercial Rival

A NEW WORLD IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

"The foremost position in world's commerce will not be held in future by Europe which is fast relinquishing her age-long world domination, but, by the newly developed immense Pacific area which begins with the North America", writes Mr. Adamantios Polyzoides, the world-renowned journalist in the world affairs interpreter, "New York". The startling new world is now coming into realisation of its growing importance and its inevitable destiny. In the farthest North, is the Alaskan Empire. The arctic territory came into the possession of the United States during the Civil War, when Imperial Russia sold it to America for something like seven million dollars, a sum that was to be returned a 100 times in less than three quarters of a century. Then comes British Columbia which has higher per capita purchasing power than any of the ten provinces constituting the dominion of Canada. In Seattle and the State of Washington generally, we find a steady growth in three major directions. One is agriculture, foreign trade and industry follow very closely.

* * * *

Lumber Capital Of America

Another of the great cities of the north-west is Tacoma, a first rate industrial city and a great port. Here is the lumber capital of America. Oregon has magnificent forests covering approximately 26 million acres. The total value of Oregon's farm proper in 1930 was set at over 775 millions of dollars.

As a manufacturing state Oregon in 1930, with its 2,500 separate establishments valued at approximately five hundred million dollars, is making great strides.

We are now entering the largest area of the U. S. facing the Pacific and this is California and the north-east corner of the state of California and the south-west corner of the state of Oregon—an area of over 28,000 square miles with a total population of about 150,000 souls.

Within the boundaries of the countries lie untold wealth in minerals discovered, but not yet developed, of gold, silver, copper, iron, chrome, lime and coal. It is estimated that 180,000,000,000 feet of standing timber are there. At the foot of this area lies the great Pacific Ocean, with its ever-growing markets in the Orient.

The real thrill of the amazing phenomenon, however, comes with California where population alone in the last ten years has shown a growth of more than 65 per cent, proving that this State grew four times as fast as the rest of the country, taken as a whole.

* * * *

Czechoslovakia Against Austro-German Entente

The chief anxiety of the Entente and especially of Czechoslovakia is the fate of Austria.

According to the Peace Treaty "the independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the council of the League of Nations." The question that confronts us to-day is "will she maintain this independence or will she be forced to unite with Germany".

If such a union took place Czechoslovakia will be surrounded like a man with a sack thrown over his shoulders.

We can understand therefore her opposition to this union even at the time when Germany was a peaceful Republic. How much more strongly is she bound to feel now that Germany means Hitler across the border and Heinlein within. For Czechoslovakia we cannot but feel sympathy. She has spent 18 years in steady constructive work; she is a democracy like ourselves but as her friend Dr. Seton Watson has said, she is "an island in a dictatorial sea".

—Rt. Hon. Wedgwood Benn in "The Listener", May 20.

* * * *

Dissolution Of The Free State Senate

The Senate of the Irish Free State ceases to exist and the Southern Island of Mr. De Valera will from now on start on a career of single chamber government.

The Dail and the President will henceforth be the Free State's uncontrolled and unlimited masters. It is the office of the President, not of the Dail which is likely to be magnified by the new change.

Mr. De Valera owes his position to having successfully exploited against Mr. Cosgrave's Government the economic distress caused by the world slump of 1929-30. He got in a "wave" and ever since, his pre-occupation has been to ensure he shall not get out on a "wave". With this idea he has steadily sought to gather within his personal grasp all power of initiative in Irish politics. He has not merely come to exercise a dictatorship but has established himself in a position whence it may become virtually impossible within the constitution to dislodge him.

—YORKSHIRE POST,
LEEDS, May 19.

* * * *

Blum, The Tactician?

With a clever move the next French Prime Minister M. Leon Blum is appealing to public opinion in Britain.

He himself will not take the initiative in the Abyssinian question but will leave it to Britain. On the other hand he is winning the English hearts by constant appeals to a revival of disarmament talks. With such appeals he may attract England to his side and thus effect a solution of the German dispute with Anglo-Saxon opinion behind him. In other words Blum will leave England to carry on the lead in the Abyssinian dispute but will expect England to follow his lead in the German question.

—"L'Echo de Paris", Paris, May 18.

Indian News From Here And There

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

Elaborate Celebrations At Poona

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 6.

The Anjuman-e-Tabligh-e-Islam with the co-operation of the various jamats celebrated the Yawmun-Nabi with great eclat this year. An admirable programme for 13 nights, from May 22 to June 3, was carried out. Every night at least one lecture by a University graduate and one sermon by a Maulavi were given in Urdu. The subjects were well chosen and dealt with the various aspects of the life and work of the Holy Prophet. Among the speakers were Prof. Sayyed Abdullah Messrs. Sayyed Abu Tahir, Naqawi, Mirza Ikram Baig, Abdur-Razzaq, Patel, Mauj, Maulavi Quadsi, Maulavi Himayat Ali, and above all Maulana Misbahul-Islam. One night was specially devoted to a "Mushaara", in which about 30 poets took part and read out poems composed by them in praise of the Holy Prophet. On the 12th night Mulla Kalimuddin of the Haydari Press and a leading member of the Bohra community delivered a fine speech pointing out what practical steps should be taken to ensure gradual but certain progress of the community in these times. The whole programme reached a climax on Wednesday when a grand procession of about 10,000 persons started from the pandal behind Babajan's shrine at 3-30 p.m. and passing with great solemnity and dignity, which reflected great credit upon the organisers and the volunteers through the principal streets of the camp and the city returned to the pandal in the evening.

At 10 o'clock about 3,000 persons assembled in the pandal welcomed the President of the meeting, the Hon'ble Sir Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi and listened to the speeches made on the occasion. Special arrangements were made for the ladies in a purdah enclosure behind the platform from where they could easily hear the speeches.

Amongst distinguished persons who attended the gathering were Principal Mahajani, Prof. V. K. Joag, Mr. A. K. Khan, Prof. Nawab Ali, Khan Bahadur Jan Mohammed, Major Murtaza Khan, Mr. Mirza Ikram Baig. As usual the proceedings commenced with the recitation of the Holy Quran after Mr. Sayyed Abu Tahir had recited an Urdu poem Prof. Nawab Ali read out his printed speech in Urdu (copies of which had already been distributed to the audience) on "The Prophet's Mission: Its two periods."

He was followed by Prof. Joag of Wadia College, and a prominent member of the Prarthana Samaj. He delivered thoughtful speech in simple and graceful Marathi.

After Prof. Joag, Maulana Misbahul-Islam delivered a short speech on the practical lessons to be learned from the simple life of the Prophet.

Impressed upon them the urgent necessity of removing from their community all idleness, sloth, ignorance, disunion and other evils, and of firmly resolving to copy in their daily transactions the simple and noble life of the Holy Prophet which he had devoted entirely to the service of God and mankind.

After distribution of prizes and the usual thanks, the President expressed his thanks for the thanks proposed and declared that the meeting was over.

POPULAR SOCIAL REFORMER DEAD

Ajmer And Baroda Mourn Loss Of Smti. Sukhdadeviji

(From A Correspondent.)
BARODA, June 6

Great gloom was cast on Saturday in Baroda owing to the sudden death from heart failure of Shrimati Sukhdadeviji daughter of Rajratna Atmaramji Rajyamitra Baroda and wife of Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda Advocate, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha Ajmer.

Sukhdadeviji was an ideal lady. She was gentle philanthropic, kind hearted and a great social reformer. She took great interest in Harijan uplift, removal of purdah and other social evils. She was secretary of the Arya Stri Samaj Indian Ladies Club, an enthusiastic member of the Women's League, Honorary Superintendent of Vedic Shishushala Ajmer, and member of the Advisory board of Savitri Girls High School.

During the Dayanand semi-centenary Ajmer, she was secretary of the women's conference. During the non-co-operation movement she was a great Congress worker.

Woman's emancipation movement has become the poorer by her untimely demise. She leaves behind a large family and sincerest sympathies are being expressed with her relations. Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Arya Kumar Ashram and press and other Arya-Samajic institutions of Baroda were closed as a mark of respect. Her cremation was performed according to Vedic rites on Saturday the 6th June in the evening.

MATRIC RESULTS FOR GANDEVI

(From Our Correspondent).
GANDEVI, June 6.

The results of the Matriculation examination are out. Twelve students are declared successful from the New High School, scoring nearly 30 per cent. as against the 28 per cent. of the total result. The result of the other School, Sir C. J. R. High School is very miserable. Only one boy has come out successful out of 17 sent up and that too an ex-student from Navsari, all their fourteen having been plucked.

An appeal has been filed against the Suba's decision in the Kaji Disqualification Case before the Sur Suba Mr. Mukerji who is now camping in Navsari and has admitted it.

Congress Members In Karnatak

(From Our Correspondence.)
BELGAUM (By Mail.)

In the matter of enrolling Congress members, Belgaum easily leads. Athani and Hukkeri Talukas have already enrolled more than 2,000 members. Shedbal a small village in the Athani Taluka has enrolled in single day 250 members thus ensuring for itself the seat of a delegate to the Coming Congress.

MATRICULATES' RIGHT.

The educated circles in Karnataka are feeling it a great injustice that the Matriculates are not enrolled in the electoral roll unless they send their university certificates. They are surprised to see the attitude of the Government even after the University's consent to verify the facts on a reference from Government officials. A strong representation will be sent to the Government from the Congress Committees and from other public bodies.

NOT A CLASH BUT A SQUABBLE

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 6.

News was circulated by the Associated Press regarding the fracas which occurred at the Churi Bazar locality, in Hyderabad City. Inquiries were made by your correspondent. The police deny knowledge of any such clash. What really occurred was a minor street squabble between certain Lodhas and butchers over the right of grazing and land proprietorship. The butchers received slight injuries. None of them are serious. Five Lodhas were arrested for assaulting the butchers and have been released on bail.

Prophets' Day Celebrations

We have received reports of Prophet's Day celebrations from Raipur, Dholka and other places.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Memorial To Dr. Ansari

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the most appropriate ways in which the memory of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari, a great physician and patriot as he was, will be best commemorated is to get two best theses written on "the Place of Unani System of medicine in the medical science of the world" and "the Place of Ayurveda in the Medical Science of the world" by awarding two prizes of Rs. 5,000 for each subject. The theses should be published with the views of eminent physicians of the world on them.

This will go a great way to remove the great ignorance that nowadays prevails about these old but important sciences and pave the way for their advancement to the benefit of all mankind.—Yours, etc.

"PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE."

New L. B. W. Rule

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give me a little space in the columns of your papers for general information to Gymkhanas and Clubs.

I have been favoured with a copy of the latest published edition of the "Laws of Cricket" with the new l.b.w. experimental rule by the Secretary M. C. C. who in his letter to me bated 18th May, 1936 writes about the new rule as follows:—

The M. C. C. Committee hope that new l.b.w. experimental rule (quoted below) will be given a trial by all classes of cricket throughout the season of 1936.

THE NEW L. B. W. EXPERIMENT.

The striker shall be out l.b.w. if with any part of his person (except his hand) which is between wicket and wicket, he intercept a ball which in the opinion of the Umpire at the bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched on the off side of the striker's wicket and would have hit it.

It will be noted that the only new instruction is that the striker is out to a ball which pitching on the off side of the striker's wicket would have hit the wicket had it not been intercepted by part of the striker's person (except his hand) which part was between wicket and wicket at the moment of impact.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. DAVAR,
Umpire, Quadrangular & M.C.C. Matches.

Wedehouse Road, Colaba,
Bombay, June 6.

Communism And Religion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" in its recent leading articles on communism and its rich correspondents, writing from pleasure resorts like Mount Abu and Mahabieshwar, while the poor victims of exploitation are sweating in the heat of Bombay, on meagre wages, are making our flesh creep by describing how in Russia God is insulted and the prophets are mocked at and religions are banished. But why do the "Times of India" and its wealthy correspondents maintain silence as to who brought about this state in Russia? Did not the wealthy people there themselves flout the prophet's teaching and religion and aided by the priests, oppress the poor masses making the lot of the poor miserable? If wealthy people in Russia who professed to be religious had practised the teaching of religion "to love their neighbours as themselves" in relation to the poor masses of people in Russia, making the poor prosperous, communism would not have been established in Russia. Let us learn the lesson from the Russian example and let wealthy people in this country who claim to be religious practise the precepts of the religions, do all in their power to spread prosperity and happiness among the poor masses of people as religion and God require and then there will be no fear of communism getting the upper hand in this country or religion banished—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

"ALL-INDIA RADIO"

New Nomenclature For I. S. Broadcasting Service

SIMLA, June 8.

A press note issued to-day confirms the "United Press" forecast that the Government of India have decided that the Indian State Broadcasting Service should in future be named as All-India Radio —United Press.

SIND SOCIALISTS TO CONFER

KARACHI, June 8.

The Congress Socialist Party have decided to hold a Sind Socialist Conference at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Sind to attend the States People's Conference.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain has been invited to preside.—United Press.

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N-31

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DEHRA DUN MILITARY ACADEMY

Result Of Entrance Examination

SIMLA, June 8.

The results of the competitive examination for entrance into the Dehra Dun Military Academy held in Delhi in April last have been published. The following are the successful candidates:—

Jaswantraj Bahadur, United Provinces; Gurubux Singh, Punjab; Runanadhan, Madras; Nalini Kumar Dhirajlal Nanavati and P. G. Devasher, Bombay; Nandkishori Lal, Frontier Province; Mateen Ahmed Ansari, Hyderabad; C. P. Machia, Mysore; J. N. Thompson, Madras; Prannath Luthra, Punjab; Ravendra Ramanuj Prasad Singh, Rewa; Manmohannath Sahgal, Punjab; Vithal Laxman Sathe, Jaipur; Fazal Ali Khan, Central Provinces; Khanzada Mohd. Nasir Khan, Frontier Province.—United Press.

"LALL DHANDORA" NO. 5 PROSCRIBED

LAHORE, June 8.

The Punjab Government have proscribed a cyclostyled Urdu poster headed "Lal Dhandora," supplement No. 5, issued by the Punjab Provincial Committee of the Hindustan Communist Party, a branch of the Communist International, and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said poster as it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act XXIII of 1931 read with section 16 (d) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XXIII of 1932.—United Press.

GOONDA ARRESTED AGAIN

Had 26 Convictions To His Credit

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Abdul Jabber alias Sheikh Nasiruddin, a declared goonda was arrested by the Port Police Special Staff for violating Government order.

The accused who had 26 previous convictions to his credit was declared a goonda under the Goondas Act and ordered to leave the Presidency for 15 years. He came back to Calcutta in contravention of the Government order and was arrested while loitering in a suspicious manner in Government Place East.

The accused has been remanded to police custody preceding further enquiry.—United Press.

ALLEGED "COMMUNIST" DETAINED

KARACHI, June 8.

Mr. Kadir Nizamani, an alleged "Communist," who returned from Russia recently, was summoned by the C.I.D. and detained for several hours.—United Press.

Purna Swaraj Is The Only Remedy For Grinding Poverty

Nandgaon Peasants Wholeheartedly Support Congress' Struggle For Freedom

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, (By Mail).

An appeal to the peasants to rally round the Congress Banner, and to organise and agitate through the Congress to get their pitiable conditions ameliorated, as well as practically to participate in the struggle for complete independence carried on by the Congress, that being the only way to end their grinding poverty, was made by Mr. K. M. Jedhe, M. L. A., the well-known Non-Brahmin Congress leader of Maharashtra in the course of his presidential address at the Nandgaon Taluka Peasants Conference, held at Sakora on the 3rd inst. The conference was attend by more than 5,000 Peasants.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo and prominent Congress leaders of the district like Messrs. R. H. Gadre, G. H. Deshpande, P. J. Subnis and V. B. Manerikar were present at the Conference. Mr. R. B. Thorat, Non-Brahmin President of the Nasik D. S. B., Mr. D. S. Wagh, Chairman of the District School Board, and several prominent Non-Brahmin members of the D. L. B. and D. S. B. also participated in the proceedings of the Conference.

Mr. Vaman Govind Patil, the President of the Reception Committee of the Conference, in the course of his reception address gave a graphic description of the economic condition of the peasants, and as he held that nothing could be done to ameliorate the condition under the present Government advised the peasants to unhesitatingly and unreservedly join the Congress which has Complete Independance as its goal, and is working for it, under tthe leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to link the day to-day struggle of the masses with the struggle for Swaraj.

Several important resolutions were adopted at the Conference.

A resolution moved by Mr. V. N. Naik whereby the Conference lent its support to the report and recommendation of the Peasants' Inquiry Committee of the M. P. C. C. was unanimously adopted.

By another resolution which was moved by Dr. G. B. Pawar, of the Nandgaon Taluka C. C. and supported by Mr. Govind Chatra Patil, the Conference expressed its considered opinion, that the achievement of complete independence was the only way to emancipate the masses from their present condition, and as such invited the peasants to join the Congress.

Mr. S. D. Deo, the president of the M. P. C. C. in tthe course of his speech at the Conference in the support of this resolution explained to the audience the Congress goal of Complete Independence, and how it meant a Government of and for the masses.

After several other resolutions, which were of local importance, including forest and other grievances of the peasants of that taluka, the Conference terminated after a short speech of the president and a vote of thanks moved by Mr. Gadre being adopted.

The Conference lasted for more than five hours.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BAZAR

Move To Help Victim's Survivors

NATHIAGALI, June 8.

Yesterday at Mansahra in the Hazara District a Muslim youth is alleged to have murdered a Sikh with an axe in the bazaar in broad daylight. The alleged culprit was immediately apprehended.

It is understood that members of all communities are joining in raising a subscription for the benefit of the victim's survivors. No communal colour is being given to the crime.—A. P.

LA CONCORDE

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Urgent Need For Social Insurance In India

All Well-Wishers Of Labour Should Expedite Its Introduction

By "MAZDOOR"

It is abundantly clear that while the worker is in sore need of protection from the vicissitudes of industrial life, such protection in the requisite measure could not be ensured by either thrift and resultant savings on the part of the individual worker of public relief financed by the resources of the community, and that the only acceptable political alternative is the provision of protection through social insurance. It will also be conceded that of the two forms of social insurance—voluntary and compulsory—the former, though it has developed considerably in recent years, has not given entirely satisfactory results and that therefore the compulsory form of social insurance has become a necessity.

COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE

Compulsory social insurance was first introduced in Germany in 1883 and at the present time it dominates the field of social insurance. To-day, thanks mainly to the able advocacy of the I.L.O., legislation based on the principle of compulsion is to be found in nearly every country, principally in Europe, but also outside Europe. In every continent and under every political economic or social system—whether liberal or authoritarian, collectivist or capitalist—compulsory social insurance is recognised as an essential part of any rational social policy. Its progress has not been held up by the economic depression. It is true that from 1931 to 1933 a certain hesitancy could be seen in several countries and sometimes the preparation of important measures was suspended or their adoption was postponed. But this period of uncertainty was brief, and in 1934 and 1935, mainly due to the insistent pressure of the I. L. Conventions on the subject, the movement gained renewed force and made substantial progress.

The tendency has been particularly strong outside Europe, especially in countries which enjoyed lasting prosperity for some ten to forty years, and which until the depression had perhaps tended to underestimate the need for social insurance. In these countries the depression has brought public opinion, Governments and parliaments face to face with the problem of the insecurity of labour, and it is noteworthy that nearly all the measures proposed seek to establish security by way of compulsory social insurance. In the United States, for instance, a system of contributory pensions was approved in August 1935, which will apply to over 25 million workers. The movement is progressing and important schemes for the establishment of compulsory social insurance are in preparation or being discussed by the parliaments of many countries. Examples in the American Continent are Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Peru, etc.

EXTENSION OF FUNCTIONS

At the same time as the territorial scope of compulsory social insurance has tended to become universal, the functions of insurance have widened and multiplied with a view to securing increasingly complete protection for the workers. At first the principal aim of social insurance was to grant cash benefits as partial compensation for the injury suffered owing to a temporary or permanent loss or reduction of earning capacity. Next it became a primary aim, whenever this seemed possible, to cure the injured, sick or disabled worker, and to restore his earning capacity as completely as possible, so that the part played by curative medical assistance became more and more important. Finally, and more recently, it has been realised that prevention is better than cure, and the aims of insurance have been directed more and more towards the organisation of the prevention of accidents, sickness and

(Continued in Cols. 3 & 4.)

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REPORTED FROM

THE WORKERS' WORLD

What French Trade Unions Demand From New Govt. ... Immediate Action Against Distress In Country ... Unity In Czech Ranks ... Argentine

(IFTU) The policy of the French National Trade Union Centre (CGT) and its "Labour Plan" deal with the present and aim first and foremost at the abolition of unemployment and thus victory over the crisis. The demands of the Trade Unions to the new Government in France are in accordance with this. They are Trade Union demands and, therefore, practical ones, they must be immediately applicable and immediately effective.

Jouhaux publishes an article in the "Peuple" of the 6th May in which he refers first of all to the factor which mainly influenced the elections: the general feeling that there must be a change and a quick one!

"We are extremely pleased with the election results. But we do not want to conceal that the result brings responsibilities with it, which are all the greater in view of the fact that the results are the expression of a calm and determined will. We repeat what we have already said that it is the unanimous opinion of all the workers that things could not just be left to muddle along. "There must be a change" was the 'leit motif' everywhere. The confidence created by the elections, which is great, demands an immediate new policy. The first measures to be adopted must be economic precautions. The new Government, if it is to justify the hopes of the people, must start off by giving work to those who have none. Purchasing power must be raised and the misery which has bowed down the people for so long must be fought back..... It is no longer a matter of merely discussing the problems, such as that of large-scale public works (of which the utility is everywhere recognised.)"

NATIONAL REINSURANCE FUND.

Such works require money, and money can be found if those who are always talking of their mother country invest their money in the mother country instead of sending it abroad. Jouhaux, however, suffers from no illusions as to the good will in this quarter, but proposes that a National Reinsurance Fund should be set up. The CGT has already prepared the text of a Bill on this subject, based on the following considerations: All insurance companies have to reinsure; they do this abroad. On the foreign market; they should be made to re-insure up to 50 per cent. at home in the institution set up and backed by the State. This would mean a practical beginning with the fight against the crisis and would immediately liberate considerable amounts for public works of which no one can deny the utility and advisability. "French capital should serve to give an impetus to French industry."

Jouhaux then advocates the reduction of hours of work to forty a week, and in this sphere too "nothing should be proposed which cannot be immediately applied without risk and without injury." While this reform is being striven for internationally, the forty-hour week should first of all be introduced on all public works and on all work done on contract for the State, the departments or the municipalities.

"The workers organised in the Trade Unions", says Jouhaux, in conclusion, "are thus not demanding anything which is not within the bounds of possibility for the Government. The workers want the Government to act energetically against the distress in the country, and they insist on being heard!"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(IFTU) The Congress of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party gave detailed consideration to the question, among others, of Trade Union Unity and a resolution was adopted which continues the new line laid down by the VIIth Congress of the Communist International by the simultaneous advocacy of independence for the Trade Unions and of development of the Unions which bow to the dictatorship of the Party.

The resolution is divided into sections, the first one of which states that "the Communists recognise the independence of the Trade Unions. The Communists are in favour of United Trade Unions of the workers, which shall cover all workers, irrespective of nationality or political party. In advocating unification, the Communists' only aim is to strengthen the position of the workers in the factories, and increase their capacity to fight against the attacks of the capitalists, the reactionaries and the Fascist peril.

THE FORTY-HOUR-WEEK

Before The 1936 Labour Conference

(IFTU) Under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions and in conjunction with the International Trade Secretariats of Textile, Building and Metal Workers and Miners, four preparatory Technical Conferences were held in Paris from the 8th to the 11th May to examine the conditions in which the problem of the forty-hour week in the different industries would come up at this year's International Labour Conference.

The meetings were attended by representatives from seven countries (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden and Spain) and delegates from the four International Trade Secretariats directly concerned.

The International Labour Office was represented by Mr. Harold Butler, the Director, and two of his colleagues. The IFTU Executive was represented by Comrades Citrine, Jouhaux, Mertens and Schevenels, the General Secretary.

Each of the four conferences discussed the draft Conventions on the forty-hour week and the chances of their being adopted by this year's Labour Conference. Possible action during the Conference was debated and proposals put forward for the best tactics to be followed by the Workers' Group in Geneva. The exchange of views took place with the greatest objectivity and all decisions were taken in an atmosphere of unanimity and mutual understanding.

It is, of course, the meeting of the whole Workers' Group, which is held on the eve of the Conference in Geneva and which is attended also by representatives of Workers' organisations who were unable to be present at these preparatory conferences, which will discuss the different proposals and take the final decisions. The results attained in the preparatory conference in Paris allow of decisive intervention on the part of the Workers' Group being envisaged for the important debates which will arise in Geneva on the introduction of the forty-hour week.

ARGENTINE

Affiliation To I. F. T. U.

(IFTU). A long-expected event, which has been continually postponed for internal reasons, has just occurred in Argentine: the unified and consolidated Trade Union Movement of Argentine has definitely set up a National Centre, and this Centre has affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The Congress which has taken these steps thus brings to an end a period of uncertainty and hesitations, of which it may be useful to give a brief account here.

The Argentinian Trade Union Movement is not very old, its origins not going back more than a few decades. At one time there were three central groups of Trade Unions, including the Union Sindical Argentina and the Confederacion Obrera Argentina (this latter having been affiliated to the IFTU and never having actually disaffiliated). The Printing Trades Federation took the initiative in getting these two Centres amalgamated on an equal footing, although they were not equal in size. A "National Trade Union Committee" was formed of fifteen members from each side and ten representatives of the autonomous Unions. The agreement was sealed on the 27th September, 1930, exactly twenty days before the "coup d'etat" which was to disorganise for a long time the political and social life of the country.

The dictatorial regime did all it could to split the ranks of the workers. In Argentine as elsewhere the reaction tried to institute a pseudo-corporate system, but in vain. The workers put up a determined resistance. The restraint on freedom led to a certain amount of dissension within the organisations, and the foundation congress, which had been decided on in 1930, was continually postponed. The Executive constituted in the reorganisation of the 12th December, 1935 has now fulfilled the undertaking already given and arranged the Congress.

Agricultural Exhibition In Prague

Great Technical Improvements Exhibited

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PRAGUE (By Mail.)

The annual Agricultural Exhibition in Prague has come to be an important and regular feature connected with Czechoslovakia's economic life, following recognition of the valuable role of such an exhibition. This year's exhibition which I had occasion to see, represents an improvement in many directions on that of last year and carries signs of an economic revival. The exhibition definitely indicates three functions: raising of the position of agriculture in national economy, emphasizing the importance of scientific methods for development of agricultural out-put and sale of agricultural products; and underlining the condition and growth in regard to various separate products. The first and last are supported by good diagrams and charts, a specially impressive one being one exhibited by the Czechoslovak Export Institute showing that Czechoslovakia's trade in agricultural products with all countries in the world, (India being also mentioned along with the articles of Czechoslovakia's trade with her).

TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS

There is a special section devoted to the working of the Grain Monopoly created in 1934 in virtue of which fixed prices are guaranteed. Its novelty consists in the better controlling of buying and selling prices, which is held as going a long way to eliminate unnecessary middle-men. Experience with the Grain Monopoly is mentioned as encouraging the authorities to consider similar monopolies for the regulation of cattle and milk trades. Conspicuous positions are also occupied by machinery and technical implements, big and small, of a wide variety of the latter, that assume increasing role in agricultural development and contribute well to the pre-eminent position occupied by Czechoslovakia in the improvement of agricultural resources. These agricultural machinery products now also constitute a valuable and increasing asset to the country's export trade. The land reform carried in the country which has meant the redistribution of 1,500,000 acres of land for the benefit of the rural population has led to closer interest as well by small and mid-

(Continued in Column 5.)

CATTLE IN SIND

How The Breed Should Be Improved For Agriculture

KARACHI, June 3.

Of the many new problems raised by the Sukkur Barrage, the question of sufficiency or otherwise of cattle in Sind for agricultural purposes whose scope has now been widened, is not the least important.

According to 1924-25 census, the number of plough cattle in Sind was 5,82,000, cows 11,21,000 and young stock 5,57,000. For the corresponding period, the total area under cultivation was 42,58,600 acres. The area ploughed by one pair of cattle varied from district to district, ranging between 9 acres in Nawabshah and 26 in Thar Parkar. This is accounted for by the fact that in the former area the proportion of lift land to flow was the highest, entailing hardest work for draught cattle, while in the latter greater part of the cultivation was lightly ploughed bajri crop.

POOR TYPE AVAILABLE

With the Barrage in full swing, there seems to be general agreement that the quality of cultivation, if not also the area, suffers owing to the type of cattle being poor. The kharif cultivation could be carried on, on the existing standards of efficiency with the present cattle but it is doubtful if the cattle will be able to cope with the rabi cultivation in the barrage tract.

To alleviate the poverty of the breeders and mitigate the hardship which the transition from pastoral to agricultural conditions naturally occasions, it is suggested that breeders should be encouraged by grants of land. Similar grants of land on breeding terms were a familiar feature of the early Punjab colonies.

The "Premier Bull" system so popular in the Bombay presidency, could, with great benefit, tried on an extensive scale should approve of the construction of a diaphram in the Malir river bed so as to conserve the supply of water at the source and the chief officer is requested to submit the necessary plans and estimates for sanction.

(Continued from Column 2.)

invalidity, in order to reduce the of the community. At the present time, therefore, compulsory social insurance has three functions: compensation, restoration, prevention.

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

The statistics collected by the I.L.O. which is required by its constitution to collect and distribute information on social insurance, show that there are at present 130 compulsory accident insurance of workmen's compensation schemes in 54 countries, 45 compulsory sickness and maternity insurance schemes in 31 countries, and 75 compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance schemes in 30 countries. According to the statistics received by the I. L. Office, compulsory sickness and maternity insurance covers about 90 million persons, and compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance over 100 million workers. When the new United States legislation comes into operation (on 1, January 1937), the number of persons insured against old-age will be over 125 million.

The legislation on industrial accident insurance or workmen's compensation is much wider in scope than that on sickness insurance or invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance; but it is impossible to give a general estimate of the number of workers covered, for in many countries such statistics are not compiled, since the premiums or contributions are fixed, not according to the number of workers employed, but according to the total wage-bill of the undertakings covered. If all the general and special schemes of compulsory insurance and workmen's compensation and the non-contributory pension schemes could be taken into account, it would be seen that there are at present some 400 laws for the protection of the workers against the risks of industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, invalidity, old-age, and death.

NEED IN INDIA

The above statistics show that compulsory social insurance is making considerable headway in the principal industrial countries of the world. In India, however, social insurance has not made any very great progress, and that despite the fact that industrial and social conditions in the country make the practical application of the principle a necessity for ensuring adequate protection to the working population of the country. Here, surely is a vast field in which all well-wishers of labour—trade unionists, social workers and publicists—can co-operate with advantage for the consolidation of social welfare.

(Continued from Column 6.)

dle farmers in scientific system of agriculture, besides proving a means contributing as check to violent upheavals. The extension of co-operative system at the same time has also made possible the employment of bigger machinery, otherwise more difficult. The Agricultural Exhibition in Prague shows well the value of such an exhibition for the country's economic life, a fact that should commend the importance of such ones for India, in whose economic life agriculture holds so dominant a position. The Prague exhibition is also of value for learning organization of an exhibition of the kind and various technical developments. It is to be hoped that exhibitions of the nature that are regularly held in different important foreign centres will evoke greater interest in India.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS UP

Effect Of Improved Labour Situation In France

GOLD VERY FIRM BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Wheat Easy But Linseed And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, June 8.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton opened slightly on reports of rain in the eastern belt but thereafter prices improved on better labour situation in France. The undertone was steady.

GOLD VERY FIRM.

London gold was very firm silver was slightly better.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat ruled easy on general liquidation. Linseed and Jute were steady but rubber was a shade higher.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange displayed somewhat better tendency on improved enquiry with fairly good business passing. Giltedged securities came under some presure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 8.

Previous closing	10.83
To-day's opening	10.80
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	10.88
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, June 8.

Previous closing	5.80
To-day's opening	5.86
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	5.85
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 213

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 8.

After early easiness due to scattered foreign selling and liquidation influenced by reports of rains in the east the market developed steadier tendency on improved labour situation in Franc resulting in considerable outside buying and speculative covering otherwise there was no important factor to stimulate demand.

Operations in October began at 10.80 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on some hedging and foreign selling coupled with some liquidation but thereafter prices rallied on good buying support and covering with October gradually rising to 10.84 with a fairly steady tone.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.88 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.65/11.65) 11.60/11.60
October (10.97/10.96) 10.80/10.79
December (mutilated) 10.77/10.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July 6.18) 6.18
American October (5.83) 5.84
Egyptian July).8.55) 8.57
Egyptian October (8.47) 8.49

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 8.

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 212-8 and Rs. 213-0 and New Broach April May between Rs. 203-12 and Rs. 204-8 at night. The rates at 10 p.m. respectively were 212-8 and Rs. 203 12 with New York futures about unchanged.

AIRWORTHINESS OF FLYING FLEA

Govt. Of India's Warning To Pilots

SIMLA, June 7.

The Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour has issued the following communique:—

Two aircraft of the Flying Flea type are known to have been constructed in India, and it is possible that others are under construction. The Civil Aviation Directorate of the Government of India have no power to prevent flights for private purposes being made by this type of aircraft provided the machine is registered and the person flying it holds a current Indian Pilot's License.

The Flying Flea cannot, however, be granted a certificate of airworthiness as its structural strength and performance do not come up to the minimum requirements. Several fatal incidents to Flying Fleas have occurred in England and elsewhere and it is understood that the Air League of the British Empire have advised all owners of Flying Fleas to suspend flying until an investigation has been made. The League have requested the British Air Ministry to carry out aero-dynamic tests on a Flying Flea and until the result of such tests is available, the use of Flying Fleas is considered extremely foolhardy. While some of the accidents which have occurred may have been due to amateur construction, certain of the accidents point to a fundamental aero-dynamic defect and the risks of accident appear to be aggravated by bumpy conditions. —United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 8.

Previous closing	5.01 1/32
To-day's opening	mutilated 4.99 1/16
To-day's closing	4.99 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 8.

Previous closing	5.01 9/16
To-day's opening	mutilated 5.00 5/8
To-day's closing	4.99 15/16
Difference	—.01 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 8.

Previous closing	76.25
To-day's opening	mutilated 76.00
To-day's closing	75.82
Difference	—.43

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 8.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00 5/8 and then fell to 4.99 5/8 on lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.99 15/16.

Franc opened at 76.00 and then abruptly eased to 75.73 on selling pressure.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.82.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 8.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	20d.	20 1/16d.

The market was quictly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 8.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-9) £6-19-4

DISCOUNTS

London, June 8.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 8.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.75 5/8)	5.71 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.89)	37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/4)	0.92 1/8
London on Milan (63.87)	63.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8)	1-2 13/32
London Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

LONDON BULLION

London, June 8.

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 49/15, 49/15 and 50. The market was very quiet in the absence of any important demand due to quieter advices from abroad but subsequently prices displayed steadier tendency on scattered local support influenced by better London cables and closed steady at Rs. 49/15, 49/15 and 50.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/9 and 34/5/9. Prices showed decided improvement on scattered speculative buying and covering influenced by steadiness of franc and closed steady at Rs. 34/7/0, 34/7/3 and 34/7/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 8.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 67 1/2 and October 66 1/2. Prices eased under some liquidation and outside selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.83 5/8. Prices eased on scattered local liquidation and outside selling influenced by favourable crop advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 8.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£187 1/4 buyers £187 3/4 sellers. Irregular(£187 3/4 buyers £188 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers) £15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) £40 1/2 to £50 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4) 7 5/16 paid and buyers. Forward (7 3/8) 7 1/2 paid and sellers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 8.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market quietly steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE.

New Crop June and July value (£17-5/8 buyers) £17 3/4 sellers.

Dunlop June (£22) £21 3/4 sellers.

Lightning June (£20 1/4) £19 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June July (£10 15/16) £10 15/16 nominal

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£13 5/8) £13 11/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery

Bombay, June 8.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 12 noon	7 5 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 5
Rates at 10 p.m.	7 4 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 7 0
Wheat May 1937	4 9 9
Linseed September	7 5 3
Linseed May 1937	7 1 6

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Union Formulates Demands

The Secretary of the B. M. W Union writes:—

The Bombay Municipal Workers' Union has been in existence since a long time and now its president, Mr. Jhabvala has demanded an important privilege for the Union by the following communication addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, copies of which have also been forwarded to different members of the Corporation with a request that it should be incorporated in the Municipal Agenda:

UNION'S REQUEST.

Since a long time past though our Union has been in existence and though at various times your officials in different departments have given us a sympathetic hearing in the matter of various grievances submitted to them, either individual or collective, yet it has been found from experience that not much effective and tangible result can be arrived at. I attribute this to various reasons, one of which is that the Union cannot submit to you practicable schemes for redress of those grievances not only to meet your requirements but also to be of practical value to the members. We on our behalf beg that certain grievances should be redressed; your officials think that we are not unreasonable—they ponder over how best to redress and ultimately fail to evolve a scheme, remaining within the requirements of the Standing Committee. The whole matter terminates there and we think that your officials and yourself are all so bad.

Under the circumstances I beg to suggest that as our Union is both registered and recognised, you will concede the following facility which will do the Union much good and also enable you and your officials to understand our viewpoint in the matter of redress of the various grievances we submit to you from time to time.

FACILITIES URGED.

This facility should consist of the following:—

(a) Two or three representatives of the Union should be permitted to look into and study all the official statistics pertaining to the department about which we send grievances.

(b) The same representatives of the Union should be permitted to visit the different departments while the men are on work and inquire and investigate the possible remedies of the grievances advanced.

(c) The same representatives will also be invited by the various departments when you are actually preparing your budget, or taking any measure or measures which largely affect the interests of the workers in the various departments.

On our behalf the Union guarantees that there will be no undue interference on our part nor will any Union Official impose upon you a demand for acceptance of certain schemes, the Union might thereafter submit to you.

INSIGHT NEEDED.

The reason which has prompted me to write to you this long communication that we have been driven from pillar to post in the matter of redress of the grievances we have so often and so far submitted. Though your officials have asked for suggestion from our side yet they have studiously avoided to let us have an inkling into the actual administrative side which has always disabled us from being of much practical use in getting our grievances redressed.

If you sir, desire to have an interview with us on some definite mutually agreed plan, the Union will be prepared to wait upon you at an early date.

Numerous Small Gains In Industrials On Stock Exchange

FAR EASTERN BONDS DEPRESSED

Sharp Rally In Gold Currencies

WALL STREET FIRM AND ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, June 8.

Stock exchange: though the sentiment markedly improved it is generally opined that uncertainties are still too numerous to warrant any real extension of commitments. Nevertheless industrials recorded numerous small gains but far eastern bonds were still bands were still depressed by the situation in north China.

Exchange: Gold currencies rallied strongly on improvemeet in the French labour situation and on President Blums announcement last evening.

Wall Street was firm. and active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £96 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, May 27 £97 1/4
Thursday, May 28 £97 1/4
Friday, May 29 £97 5/8
Tuesday June 2 £97 5/8
Wednesday, June 3 £97 Ex Div.
Thursday June 4, £96 7/8
Friday, June 5 £96 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 8.

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were firm and fairly active. Industrials were rather undecided. Internationals were firmer on better Wall Stret advices.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/4) £84
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 5/8) £108 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-3
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 3/4) £4 3/8
Hydro Electric (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Musical Industries (25-0) 24-6
Princhin Johnson (46-0) 45-6
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-0
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (129-7 1/2) 129-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (34-10 1/2) 34-10 1/2
University Ordinary (33-1 1/2) 32-9
Ford Motors (30-6) 30-6
Cable Wires (£6 3/8) £6 5/8
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 121-3
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-3
P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 19-0
Distillers (102-0) 102-0
Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
British Celanese (11-9) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-6) 53-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-3) 49-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (24-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (46-1 1/2) 45-6
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-9) 7-9
Tata Iron and Steel (104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 8.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£109 7/8) £109 5/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-82 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 19-0
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (28-1 1/2) 28 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 3/8) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (64-9) 65-3
Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Moddar New (49-4 1/2) 49 4 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 78-9 Ex Div.
Bur Oil (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Shell Transport (99-4 1/2) 95-6 Ex Div
Royal Dutch (£36 1/2) £36 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£22 1/2) £23 1/2
L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/4) £136 1/4
London Board G Stock (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 8.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 61 3/8) dol 61 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/8) dol 33 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 58 3/4) dol 60 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 124 1/2) unquoted.

Sweltering Heat Causes Acute Distress In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

With memories of recent monsoonish weather and heavy downpour, still fresh in their minds, people have begun asking for "those days" again! In suburban trains and trams, every one vainly asks the question, "Where is the monsoon?" The only reply is a sweltering heat, which has put the rain-coats to shame, and sent men flying back to the sea-side for a cool breeze and relief. A glance at the sky reveals nothing more than a passing pageant of clouds, some of them on their way over this patch of land or that. Otherwise the horizon is clear and blue.

What Experts Say

But when is really the monsoon in Bombay? Meteorologists say that the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon current is weak again. With the minimum temperature 3 degrees above the normal and the thermometer upto 91.1 degrees during day time, recording a degree above the normal, one will have yet to wait for a day or two at least, before one can dream of those dark clouds gently sailing in the air, bursting at any moment on a people much harassed by the summer heat. Monsoon weather was here a few days back no doubt, but the monsoon is yet to set in, in right earnest.

It is likely that there may be a few local showers in Bombay during this period, but the "big rains" will be heralded only by a report of the strengthening of the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon current accompanied by a fall in temperature. Observations over a long period have shown that usually the monsoon breaks in Bombay during the second week of June every year, and it was, therefore, with some surprise that the observers welcomed the early downpour recently. Bright sun with a slightly clouded sky is likely to prevail during the next twenty-four hours.

MONSOON CURRENT STILL WEAK

POONA, June 8.

The Bay Monsoon remains active in Burma and Assam, while the Arabian Sea branch is weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, East Central India and Malabar and local in upper Burma. Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras Coast, while a few falls occurred in Bihar, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and South East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 12 inches, Dhubri and Jalpaiguri 3; Victoria Point, Gwa and Silchar 2; Mergui, Tavoy, Kyaupyu, Akyab, Shillong, Nowgong and Ratnagiri 1½ inches each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Burma, continue fairly widespread in Assam; increase in the round head of the Bay of Bengal and extend in Malabar and Konkan. Scattered showers are also likely in Mysore, Deccan, East Central Provinces, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in lower Burma during the next 36 hours. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.047 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.1 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.3 degrees 3.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 000 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.92 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 3.32 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-6-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at meansea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDIAN ATHLETES TEAM FOR BERLIN

Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal's Batch

Dr. PATWARDHAN'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY FOR FUNDS

SIMLA, June 7.

For the first time in the history of the Olympic Games, Indian athletes will demonstrate Indian Games at Berlin, where a batch of Indian experts have been specially invited to be present.

The organisation which has been invited by the Berlin authorities in charge of the Olympiads, to be held in August next, is the well known Physical Culture Institution of India—the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti.

22 YEARS PROGRESS.

The Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal was started 22 years ago. The institution which strongly believes in "Physical training as an integral part of national awakening" has rendered yeoman services to the country, by training thousands of young men from all over India in Physical culture and also propagating the efficiency of the Indian system of Physical Culture outside India. The Institution has hundreds of branches all over India and annually Training Camps lasting for about two months are opened when young men from all over the country undergo rigorous physical training.

The Institution has been visited by Mahatma Gandhi, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose on the one hand and Sir Montague Butler and other Government officials on the other and earned praise from all of them.

FOUNDER IN BOMBAY.

Dr. S. G. Patwardhan, one of the founders of this institution, one who has devoted his life to the physical training of Indian youth, and who is at present in Bombay for collecting funds to defray the expenses of the batch proceeding to Berlin on July 9th, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said "Our institution has been corresponding with the authorities in Berlin regarding the efficacy of Indian System of Physical Culture.

It has come to be realised that mere muscular development is not enough, if one had to have a perfect physical system. It seems to have been found out that the glandular and nervous systems in the human system were fast deteriorating. While the Western system of physical culture and games gave good training to the muscles in the body, nothing as yet had been found out which would give the nerves and the glands the necessary training to prevent deterioration. Through our correspondence with the authorities in Berlin as well as practical demonstration shown to them by our representative at Berlin, it appears that the authorities there are convinced that the Indian Games and system of Physical culture gives the necessary training not only to the muscles in the body but also to the nerves and glands.

"Hence the authorities at Berling have sent an invitation to our Mandal, asking us to take a batch to demonstrate our games and system of physical culture. In case the Olympic authorities are convinced of the efficacy of our system, then they will be introduced all over the World and would become part of the programme, every time the Olympic games are held.

"Our athletes will get opportunities of demonstrating Indian indegenous games and exercises before the Physical culturists of the World and I am confident that we will be able to impress that Indian games are far better and superior and we hope to see that our games are admitted in the International Contest in future.

THE TEAM.

"Our team would consist of about 25 athletes and officers and the Olympic games, with their gathering of best athletes of all nations and of leaders of sport from all over the world would give the team a unique opportunity for the study of physical culture.

"Besides, for the first time, a Physical Culture Conference is to be held at Berlin during the Olympic Games, when experts from all over the world would discuss the different forms of physical culture and decide on the best form to be practised for keeping the human system trim.

The Doctor further stated that the batch of twenty five were to be drawn from the different provinces in India, like Bombay Gujerat, Karnatak, Central Provinces, United Provinces, etc. The approximate cost of each athlete would be about Rs. 2,000/. So far the Doctor has collected about Rs. 10,000. Rs. 40,000 should be collected if the batch has to leave India for Berlin. The Doctor is in Bombay as he feels that the traditional generosity of the people of Bombay would surely enable him and his batch to leave Bombay in the first week of July.

Concluding the Doctor said "I and my other colleagues known that the task is heavy. But I feel sure that Bombay would, with its usual generous heart, easily give us the funds to enable us to show to the nations of the world, that Indian Games are really superior.'

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE.

Mahatma Gandhi who visited the institution some time back says "This Vyayam Shala is unique not only in Central Provinces and Berar but also in the whole of India. The progress made by the institution in the physical development of its students is in every respect a model to other students and it is no exaggeration to say that it will serve a great purpose in improving the physique of Indian youths."

Bombay Stock Exchange

Absence Of Any Fresh Business In Share Bazaar

Prices Fluctuate In Narrow Range

BOMBAY, June 8.

In absence of any fresh business the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady with narrow fluctuations.

Tata Steel deferred shares, the favourite scrips did not influenced either buying or selling as pointed out in the previous working days when both Bulls and Bears display friendly attitude.

The market will remain closed to-morrow and in view of the speculative activity we look for wider market with eractic price movement.

TEXTILE MILLS.

	Bombay, S.	
100 Ahm. Advance	276	4
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	667	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	139	6
100 Central India	224	
100 Colaba	116	4
100 Coorla	85	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	290	0
1 E D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Finlay	115	10
100 Gokab	161	14
1000 Hindustan	1620	0
100 Indore	57	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 8.

Century 140 138 137 136 139-6
Bom. Dyeing 675 667 670 665 666 667
Kohinoor 203 201 202 201
Central India 226 225 224-6
New Great 113 109 110
Simplex 63 62-8
Swadeshi 158 157 156-4
Bundi 36-14 37-2
I. Cement 507 502 503 506
Punjab 26-12 26-8 26-10
Shahabad 490 487 490
Andhra 1610 1607 1611-4
Tata Hydro 174-1 174-6
Tata Power 1592 1590 1591 1592-8
Tram. Ord. 157-8
T. Steel Dfd. 673 668 671 668 671
T. Steel Ord. 176 174-8 175-4 174-12 175
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 169-12
Bellapur 180 179 180
B. Steam 290
B. Burma 438 433 436 435

100 Khatau	61	4
100 Kohinoor	201	14
250 Laxmi	585	0
100 Madhavji	4	12
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	705	0
250 Modern	41	0
50 Mysore	85	10
20 New Great	110	0
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	250	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2025	0
50 Simplex	62	8
100 Swadeshi	156	4
100 Swan	78	12
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1170	0
1000 Western	760	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	110	8
25-50 Central	33	10
500 Imperial	1562	8
125-100 Im. Conty.	389	6
50-100 India	130	4
100 Reserve Bank	131	12
5 Union	5-8-0	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	37	2
70 Gwalior	121	4
160 Indian	506	4
100 Katni Defd.	2265	0
100 Katni Ord.	385	0
75 Okha	274	6
10 Punjab	26	10
100 Shahabad	490	0
70 United	137	0
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	14
15-75 New India	41	8
200 Oriental	4970	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	162	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1611	4
10 Ajmer	13	2
50 Bom. Tram.	157	8
100 Bombay Suburban	176	4
10 Broach	11	8
100 Karachi	245	0
100 Poona	230	0
100 Surat	191	4
100 Tata Hydro	174	6
1000 Tata Power	1592	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	905	0
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	100	0
100 Gujrat	83	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	96	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99	0
500 Tapty Valley	785	0
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	36	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	671	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	175	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
50 Belapur Sugar	180	0
100 Alcock	224	6
250 Bombay Steam	290	10
125 Bombay Burma	435	0
50 Bombay Burma Con.	150	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5	6 0
50 Bombay Telephone	112	4
100 Indian Bleaching	111	14
100 Indian Radio Dfd.	577	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	545	0
100 Port Canning	570	0
15 Scindia	18	3
39 Premier Construction	83	0
75 Tata Oil	17	6
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86	0
5 p.c. Central India	510	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	12
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 8.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100
3 per cent 1951/54 103/6
3 per cent 1941 104/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/6
4 per cent 1943 111/0
4 per cent 1960/70 114/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 111
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/9
TAX-FREE
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4 per cent B P T 1974 109/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/0
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/5 and after advancing to Rs. 98/7 closed at Rs. 98/6.
The tone was quiet but steady.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach J/A. Op. 213 3/4; Highest 213 3/4; Lowest 212 1/4; Closing 212 1/2
Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 205 1/2; Highest 205 3/4; Lowest 204 1/4; Closing 204 1/4.
Oomra July Op. 197 1/4; Highest 197 1/4; Lowest 196 1/2; Closing 196 1/2.
Oomra D/J. Op. 184; Highest 184; Lowest 183 1/4; Closing 183 1/4.
Bengal July Op. 167 1/2; Highest 167 1/2; Lowest 167; Closing 167 1/4.
Bengal D/J. Op. 148 1/4; Highest 148 1/2; Lowest 147 3/4; Closing 147 3/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 6 1/4;
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 5 1/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 6.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	dol.
Consolidated Gas	33
United Light and Power	6
American Tel. and Tel.	165
Western Union Telg.	79 1/4
Radio Corp.	11
New York Central	34 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
United States Steel	59 1/4
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	94
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	80
Kingdom of Den 6 p.c. 1942	105
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953 1953	78 78
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/4
General Motor	61 1/4
Socony	12 1/2
National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	38
National City Bank	33
Amr. Celanese	22
Sun Life of Canada	450
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
North Amr. Com.	26
Canadian Pacific R. R.	13
Com. Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	101
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	118
Can. Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	116
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	106

No change in market.
Total Business:—1/2 million.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality	6-3/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 8.

Despite a sharp decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled very steady. Old bulls are supporting the local market and absence of selling keeping the market steady.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 212/4 for J/A. delivery, and advanced to Rs. 212/12 on further buying.

Liverpool opened 6 points up though it was expected to open 4 points up, here market advanced on buying by bull operators, carried the rate of Broach J/Aug. 213/8. Later on some commission houses sold and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

Broach J/A.	212	8	0
Broach A/M.	203	8	0
Oomra July	196	8	0
Oomra D/J.	183	8	0
Bengal July	167	0	0
Bengal D/J.	147	8	0

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern:—Partly cloudy, possibly showers.
Central:—Partly cloudy to cloudy and unsettled. Scattered thundershowers.
Western:—Generally fair, continued warm. In Oklahoma partly cloudy, showers probable. The drought is affecting tennessee and North and South carolinas and parts of Georgia and Alabama.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 8.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 3/8
Banks selling T T	265 3/8
Banks buying T T	263
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	580
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 6th instant	5.01 3/8
Japan/London 8th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 8th instant	7.39
Hongkong/London 8th instant	1/3 1/2
Shanghai/London 8th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 6th instant	76.25
London/Belgium 6th instant	29.66 1/2
London/Switzerland 6th instant	15.53
London/Berlin 6th instant	12.45
London/Stockholm 6th instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 6th instant	5.01 9/16
London/Amsterdam 6th instant	7.42 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 5th instant	£6-18-6 1/2
Gold 6th instant	£6-18-9
Silver London Ready 5th instant	19 15/16
6th instant	20
Silver London Forward 5th instant	19 15/16
6th instant	20
Silver New York Ready 5th instant	45
6th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 5th instant	3/4 p.c.
6th instant	3/4 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 5th instant	3/4 p.c.
6th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money: Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 8.

Bombay Market.—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32-8-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 38-12-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 8.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,547
Linseed	8,274
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	142
Poppyseed	204
Groundnuts	2,509
Castorseed	596
Rice	60,493
Myrabollams	1,637
Cottonseed	1,060
Gram	1,004
Joowar	944
Barley	15
Bajree	21
Indian Sugar	6,141
	Tons.
Coal	707

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Liverpool weekly cotton statistics (in 1,000's.

Total forwarded	2,364	41	2,224
East Indian forwarded	373	11	320
Total stock	—	714	—
East Indian stock	—	95	—

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Beneficial rains have fallen in parts of South Carolina. Showers in some sections in Georgia. Crop is progressing favourably expecting the Eastern Belt.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—New York Market declined on rains in South Carolina; met heavy fixing.

Cable received through Reuters:—

New York Market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on rain in drought section and liquidation.

Trading on the cotton market was limited apart from moderate Japanese price fixing. The market was nervous and prices eased under selling after the reports of rains in North and South Carolinas, which news was not confirmed by the weather map.

New York Cotton Weekly Review:—

The market was more active with prices ruling firmer on the improving statistical position and the continuance of drought in the Eastern Belt.

The stabilising influence of the Pool's operations in July remained evident with the Pool supplying shorts at prices ranging from 11.60 to 11.65 cents.

According to weather bureau preliminary reports show that North Carolina had only 22 per cent, South Carolina 24 per cent, Georgia 32 per cent and Alabama 37 per cent of the normal rainfall during May.

The damage caused by drought in the Eastern Belt is not yet irreparable and the crop may improve materially with good rains in June Clearing weather during the past few days has been favourable to the crop in the Western Belt.

Increased activity of the cotton cloth market contributed to the advance and it is regarded as indicating a fairly well sustained domestic consumption for the balance of the season.

The Pool's sales of July futures so far are estimated at 23,000 bales leaving July holdings at about 294,000 bales.

Messrs. M and B Stern state.—

The N. Y. market was easier on Wall Street selling and general realising following beneficial rains in South Carolina.

As we mentioned last week, the crop on the whole seems to be making satisfactory progress and private cables are now pointing out that the seriousness of the position in the Eastern Belt has been rather exaggerated. Good rains there now and during the next fortnight would fully relieve the situation with very little damage from the recent drought.

Trade demand continues good and it remains to be seen whether the Commodity Credit Corporation will release more loan cotton.

As before stated, we are inclined to believe they will do so and are only awaiting the adjournment of Congress before making an announcement to this effect. Such a step appears to us the only rational one for Government to adopt and though perhaps likely to cause a temporary setback, would be definitely constructive in the long run.

On any setbacks caused by more favourable weather or other factors, we advise purchases of new crops.

BOMBAY COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	6-6-36	This year.
Khandesh	54	296,951
Central India	169	262,600
Barsi and Nagar	283	163,765
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	38,616
Berar	31	335,184
Central Provinces	...	89,543
Total Oomras	537	1,186,659
Dholera	3,843	202,546
N.-W. Provinces	...	61,979
Rajputana	92	86,074
Sind-Punjab	16	452,068
Broach	481	361,440
Coompta and Dharwar	2,227	69,475
Westerns-Northerns	297	43,319
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	14,255
Persian	...	9
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	1,146	195,940
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	8,689	2,717,707

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	6-6-36	This year.
Europe	934	455,542
Japan and China	3,106	1,145,179
Coast Ports	...	35,405
Up-country by Rail	...	171,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	18,906
Total	4,040	1,821,536

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8.

Bengal Superfine	175/177
Bengal Fine	172/174
Bengal F.G.	170/171
C.P. 1 Fine	208/210
C.P. 2 Fine	204/206
Arvi Fine	104/206
Ellichpur Fine	200/204
Berar Fine	200/201
Khamgaon Fine	200/201
Mulkapur Fine	193/196
Khandesh Fine	188/191
Jalna/Sailu	185/191
Burwah Sanavad	198/200
Mathia	176/181
Broach Fine	214/219
Dhollera	212/216
Punjab/American	217/222
Sindh-American	217/222
Cambodia	262/267
Compta	217/227
Westerns	202/207
Miraj	212/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	245/248
Surat	250/252
Navsari	265/267
Kampala	337/339
Manss	312/317

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Plentiful Supplies Of Gold

We have received the following weekly Bullion market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London May 20:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £204,290,743 on the 13th instant, as compared with £203,660,401 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £1,072,317.

In the open market offerings at the daily fixing totalled about £2,400,000. There was a general demand, but with supplies plentiful, prices showed a declining premium over gold exchange parities, that over the dollar being very slight.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11th inst. to mid-day on the 18th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,766,516
Tanganyika Territory	6,689
Kenya	6,049
British India	408,186
Australia	3,298
Germany	413,820
Netherlands	388,038
France	2,286,229
Belgium	9,145
Belgian Congo	63,670
Switzerland	252,724
Austria	43,704
Venezuela	39,950
Other countries	10,925
	£6,606,940

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 13,500
Finland	22,622
Germany	16,958
Netherlands	42,508
France	94,924
Belgium	1,539,100
Switzerland	24,380
Other countries	6,221
	£1,760,213

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on the 16th inst. carries gold to the value of about £424,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of April, 1936:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£ 9,813,459
British West Africa	418,150
Tanganyika Territory	73,472
Kenya	26,715
Southern Rhodesia	585,224
British India	1,854,946
British Malaya	17,398
Hongkong	212,914
Australia	663,107
New Zealand	102,375
Canada	100,000
British West India Islands and British Guiana	32,167
Germany	863,563
Netherlands	212,217
Belgium	11,875
Belgian Congo	57,650
France	2,550,879
Spain	11,800
Switzerland	93,493
U. S. A.	125,149
Venezuela	20,170
China	78,630
Other countries	30,773
	£17,956,126

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 110,200
Germany	106
Netherlands	506,670
Belgium	278,117
France	117,762
Norway	19,908
Switzerland	65,600
U. S. A.	1,927,407
Other countries	8,279
	£3,034,049

SILVER

The report that the United States Treasury had made a further purchase of silver from the Chinese Government stimulated demand from the Indian Bazaars and speculators and prices advanced sharply, 20.7/8d. for both cash and two months delivery being reached on the 15th inst. This level, however, was not maintained, buyers being disinclined to follow the rise, and on free offerings on China accounts and resales by speculators, prices quickly receded to 20.5|16d. for cash and 20.3|8d. for two months delivery quoted to-day.

An announcement was made on May 18th by Mr. Morgenthau that, at the end of a fortnight's conference of Treasury officials with representatives of the Chinese Ministry of Finance, the United States had agreed to buy from the Central Bank of China substantial amounts of silver and also to make available to that institution dollar exchange for currency stabilisation purposes. As the market made no recovery following the news the effect of the agreement, the nature of which had been anticipated in some quarters, would seem to have been discounted.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 11th inst., to mid-day on the 18th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

France	£21,444
Belgium	7,925
Australia	1,405
Other countries	1,514
	£32,288

EXPORTS.

British India	£203,960
Arabia	16,461
France	2,250
Sweden	1,775
Norway	1,156
Denmark	1,287
Other countries	2,417
	£229,306

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from May 14th to May 20th was dol. 4,97,1|2 and the lowest dol. 4.95.3|4.

Indian Legal Profession Is A Caste System

Autonomous Bar Would Remove Evils Of Grade Distinctions, Says President Of Lawyers' Conference

BARISAL June 8

A powerful plea for the creation of an Indian Bar, so as to remove all distinctions enforced by statute or by practice between barristers and vakils, was made by Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly in his presidential address to the Bengal and Assam Lawyers' Conference to-day.

"The legal profession" said the President, "has now been in existence in British India for about 150 years. It is a progressive institution, but it is a caste system—pure and simple. The different grades are no less than different castes with all the inherent vices of a stiff and rigid caste system. The barristers are high caste Kulin Brahmins; vakils and pleaders are Kayesthas and Vaidyas; the mukhtears and revenue agents are Sudras. The lower grades are untouchable to the higher ones.

"The barristers of the Calcutta High Court will not stoop to enter into the vakil's library though they have to practise before judges recruited from the vakils. The inferiority complex is monstrous and intolerable. The vakils' contempt for mukhtears is no less virulent. A mukhtear's appearance in a sessions court is looked upon by the vakils and pleaders as an act of intrusion, if not of impertinence. This is the inevitable result of the distinctions that exist between the various grades of practitioners.

"There has, therefore, been a natural and growing desire in the profession that all these grades and distinctions should be abolished and that there should be only one grade of lawyers, practising in all the courts—from the High Court down to the lowest civil, criminal and revenue courts.

AUTONOMY WANTED

"Another equally strong feeling which has grown up is that the Bar in India, like the Bar in Great Britain, should have substantial autonomy in the management of its own affairs—that it should free itself from the control of the courts and should, for all practical purposes, be a law unto itself.

"This feeling found its expression first in a resolution moved by Munshi Iswar Saran in the Legislative Assembly in 1921, recommending legislation with a view to create an Indian Bar so as to remove all distinctions enforced by statute or by practice between barristers and vakils.

"The Government practically accepted the resolution and invited the opinion of the High Courts and the local Government on two questions,—the creation of an India Bar Council and the desirability of removing all the distinctions referred to earlier. The Local Governments unanimously recommended the removal of these distinctions; so also most of the High Courts. These opinions were collected in 1923.

"Thereupon, the Indian Bar Committee was appointed by the Government of India in November 1923, to report on the proposals made from time to time for constituting an India Bar with particular reference to the constitution, statutory recognition, functions and authority of Bar Council and its position "vis-a-vis" High Courts and the extent to which it might be desirable to remove the existing distinctions between barristers and vakils..

The Committee unanimously recommended the unification of all practitioners. They however held that in no country has the Bar been invested with final disciplinary authority. Their recommendation, therefore, was that the Governments should move with caution and should not all at once create Bar Councils absolutely independent of the High Courts, and that in one way or another, the authority of the High Court should be retained.

TWOFOLD OBJECT.

To give effect to these recommendations a Bill was introduced, which was ultimately passed as the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926. A Bar Council was created to achieve the twofold object of the Committee—the ultimate unification and eventual autonomy of the legal profession. But the reforms accomplished by this Act did not go far, enough either in extent or in substance. The Act was applied only to lawyers entitled to practise in the High Courts and left untouched the pleaders of subordinate courts.

"The result therefore is that there has not been any improvement in the status of the legal practitioners of the mofussil courts.

"Our demand is that there should be Legislation without further delay—to provide for the constitution and incorporation of Bar Councils for all courts; to create an Indian Bar; to abolish the different grades of practitioners and to institute only a single grade of practitioners entitled to practice in all courts; and to confer powers and impose duties on the Bar Council so as to make the legal profession an autonomous body without any substantial inteference from outside leaving only general disciplinary jurisdiction to the High Court as in Great Britain."— "The Statesman."

MANAGER OF CEMENT WORKS DEAD

JUBBULPORE June 8.

The death occurred of Mr. A. T. Robinson, General Manager C. P. Cement works at Kymore about 70 miles from Jubbulpore on Friday June 5.

The body was brought to Jubbulpore on June 6 and interred in the garrison cemetry. His wife and daughter who are on a holiday trip to Japan are due in Bombay by the "Ranpura" on June 27th.—A. P.

A Nellore message says that a workman engaged on a telephone wire was electrocuted accidentally. It is reported that the telephone wire suddenly came into contact with electric wires nearby as a result of which the workman received a severe shock and life was found extinct when the body was brought down.

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1,000's).

New York, June 5.

	Season To-date	This week	This Season 1934-35
Total in sight	12,024	95	7,874
Forwarded to America Mills including Canada & other America	5,706	102	4,460
Exports from U.S. Ports	5,822	87	4,517
Of which to Japan	1,470	8	1,462
Of which to China	44	1	109
Of which to Great Britain	1,313	17	719
Of which to Germany	936	16	379
Stock at New York	—	4	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,993	—
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,55-	—
World's visible supply	—	6,094	—
Of which American cotton	—	4,251	—
Forwarded to World's Mills	10,879	211	3,077
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,986	46	4,806

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 6-6-36	6941000	4811000
Receipts Yesterday 6-6-36	5000	5000
Exports to date 6-6-36	5629000	4520000
Stock at Ports 5-6-36	1608000	1576000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-6-36	1561000	288000
Stock at Liverpool 4-6-36	714000	690000
Visible Supply 5-6-36	4281000	4115000
Quantity in sight 5-6-36	12026000	7874000
Quantity out of sight 5-6-36	10979000	9077000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 8.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG.	Good
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P. ...	181	177	172	168
Punjab ...	181	177	172	168
Oomra No. 2	207	204	201	197 ...
C. P. No. 1	217	214	211	207 ...
C. P. No. 2	218	210	207	203 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	219	216	212	208
Punjab-Ame. ...	230	227	223	219
Surat ...	255	252	248	244
Rajpipla ...	252	249	245	241
Navsari ...	261	258	254	250

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1936

Loyalty To Congress Or Socialism?

MAYOR OF BOMBAY SEES DANGER IN CONFLICT

MADRAS, June 8.

"The future is with Socialism but the question of Indian freedom must be settled first. That requires complete national solidarity within the Congress. "It was therefore unnecessary to organise or run a Socialist Party within the Congress" observed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, interviewed by the Associated press regarding his views on Socialism.

Mr. Mehta added, "The Congress should be allowed to retain its predominant role of anti-Imperialist front. This did not mean that Socialistic and Labour forces should remain inactive. On the contrary I would suggest that they should organise themselves quite independently of the Congress but yet co-operating with the Congress whenever it is possible to do so and whenever it was practicable.

"This may give the largest support to the Congress yet when difference existed, they should ventilate them through separate socialistic and labour organisations.

It will not be easy for an avowed Socialistic party to function within the Congress effectively without coming into conflict with the national section, sooner or later, and it will be difficult for a Socialist in some cases to decide whether he should surrender his Socialism to the Congress or his Congress loyalty to Socialism.

"This conflict of loyalty will be a source of weakness to both and if the Socialist pressed home his doctrine within the Congress there will be frequent collisions which will not be of advantage either to Nationalism or Socialism".—A. P.

The First All-India Mango Show was opened on Sunday morning at the Crawford Market by Mr. I. H. Taunton (5th from right, in top row), the Municipal Commissioner. About sixty varieties of mangoes were exhibited and the prize for best variety show was won by the Government Gardens, Junagadh.

Orthodox Congressmen ... Fear Disunity

Is President's Propagation Of Socialism Contrary To Accepted Policy Of Congress?

UNAO: June 8.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee is likely to be held at Wardha on 1st and 2nd of July.

From talks the "United Press" representative had with the Congress leaders assembled here in connection with the U.P. Political Conference, it was gathered that, while there was a general belief that Pandit Jawaharlal's propagation of Socialism at this juncture would bring about disintegration in the Congress rank, opinion differed as to its probable repercussions in the forthcoming elections under the new Constitution.

"MOST OPPORTUNE."

While the Parliamentarians did not approve of the Congress President's preaching of the cult of Socialism at present on the ground that it would affect the success of the Congress at the polls, particularly in these provinces where petty zamindars and land-owning Kisans formed the largest number of voters, Socialists characterised Pandit Nehru's propagation of Socialism as most opportune asserting that the world economic forces had accelerated its advent in India and it mattered little whether Pandit Nehru or for that matter anybody else, refrained from preaching Socialism.

Further more, it would appear that the Socialists would judge the election results not by the number of Congress candidates returned, but by how far they had succeeded effectively in propagating the Congress ideals amongst the masses, thereby preparing for the greater and more arduous struggle against British Imperialism that lay ahead.

ORTHODOX APPREHENSIONS.

On the other hand the orthodox school of thought viewed the Congress President's preaching of Socialism as a first class issue and looked askance apprehending that such a controversy was bound to bring disunity in Congress as it ignored collective responsibility, which the Working Committee Members were morally bound to respect.

It was further understood that that school of thought would take all steps to force this issue at the forthcoming meeting at Wardha and they hoped to obtain an injunction enjoining upon all Cabinet members to refrain from voicing of and giving publicity to individual opinion contrary to Congress accepted policy and they were hopeful to succeed in their contemplated action, in view of a precedence set up at the last Cabinet meeting regarding the issue of acceptance of office.—United Press.

SLUMS ARE BOMBAY'S DISGRACE

Jamnadas Mehta's Forceful Plea For Sanitary Housing

MADRAS, June 8.

"The problem of improving the city of Bombay and making it brighter, better and more beautiful without additional taxation cannot be solved during the term of office of a single Mayor. But I am hoping that, during my mayoralty I may be able to get the Corporation to adopt well-thought-out schemes regarding certain problems immediately facing us," declared Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" this morning.

Continuing he said, "Firstly, I want a scheme to be adopted for having buildings constructed for municipal schools by the Municipality, itself complete with all equipments to meet the requirements of modern education and a scheme for providing more open spaces in the overcrowded localities of Bombay.

REAL DISGRACE.

"Next, I would urge on the Corporation a scheme for the removal of slums which are a real disgrace to the great city of Bombay. I do not think you will find anything comparable in dirt and filth to the Dharavi locality of Bombay.

"The housing conditions which compel thousands of people to sleep in the streets or to overcrowd themselves in insanitary rooms, where no regard to their health or morals is possible, need improvement and the Municipality might well take up on hand a well-thought out scheme to better the housing conditions of the poor.

"Again, in spite of Bombay being a most industrialised city in India, we have got a staggering number of unemployed, including hundreds of educated youths. The real responsibility in this matter rests with the Government. But the Municipality can start a labour exchange so as to bring out the extent and measure of unemployment that exists in the city to-day.

"Then, there are other questions like the organisation of an efficient milk supply to the city, the hawker problem and the insanitary habits of the people themselves in throwing dirt and refuse into the streets, which the Corporation has to tackle."

Questioned about the introduction of compulsory primary education in the city of Bombay, Mr. Mehta said that they had compulsory primary education in 2 out of 7 wards. Mr. Mehta said that in spite of the fact that the Corporation had been demanding for an extension of the operation of the Compulsory Primary Education Act to other wards of the City, the Government of Bombay would not do so as they had to bear a portion of the additional expenditure incurred in this regard along with the Corporation.

Asked about his impression of the scheme inaugurated by Mr. Nariman for the adult education in the city of Bombay. Mr. Mehta said that the scheme was a sound one; but that it could not go far. The liquidation of mass illiteracy was a question for the State and the Municipality alone and no effective solution of the problem could be arrived at in any other way.—United Press.

For the first time in its history the famous Blue Train did not run on Sunday night owing to the strike by employees of sleeping cars.

RAJEN BABU'S DECISION DISAPPROVED

Bengal Congressmen Disappointed

CALCUTTA, June 8.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held last evening, passed a resolution expressing disappointment at Babu Rajendra Prasad's decisions regarding the Bengal Congress disputes as they are "self-contradictory and unconstitutional" and deciding to send a statement to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointing out the discrepancies therein and requesting the Congress President to place the statement along with Babu Rajendra Prasad's decisions before the Working Committee meeting for final decision. United Press.

Quit Order On Russian

MADRAS, June 8.

Woronzove, a Russian, arrested by the Intelligence Section of the Madras Police near Fort St. George on April 26 and detained under the Foreigners' Act, has, it is learnt, been ordered by the Commissioner of Police to leave British India before Wednesday.

Woronzove, it is reported, came to Madras on April 24 and wandered about in the City.—United Press.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force. have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

PEASANTS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Unao Conference Demands Abolition Of Zamindari System

UNAO, June 8.

The Kisan Conference was held here this morning, when a resolution abolishing the Zamindari system without compensation was passed.

Another resolution recommended to Congress that it should change its policy and enunciate a programme based on the immediate grievances of the peasants and small Zamindars with a view to make the struggle for independence more militant.

The Unao Kisan Seva Sangh presented an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, this morning. All prominent Congress leaders participated in the same.—United Press

"FIGHT FOR YOUR LIBERTIES"

UNAO, June 8.

The U. P. Political Conference held its 28th session at Unao last night in the presence of a monster gathering, a special feature being the attendance of a large number of peasants. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other U. P. Leaders were present.

After Mr. Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, president of the Conference, delivered their respective speeches, the war danger resolution passed by the Subjects Committee was adopted by the conference.

After speeches regarding the critical international situation a resolution reiterating maintenance of civil liberty and freedom of thought and speech, meeting, organisation and press as essential part of democratic freedom, calling upon the people to combat the widespread suppression of civil liberties in India and to strive to prevent encroachments by the executive on the few liberties that still remained was passed.

This resolution further sent greetings to thousands of sufferers from this suppression particularly to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.—A. P.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO KATHIAWAR

At Least 7,000 Must Join Congress

BARODA, June 8.

Messrs. Amritlal Sheth, Manishanker Trivedi and other Congress workers of Kathiawar have issued a general appeal to the people of Kathiawar to enlist themselves as members of the Indian National Congress. They want 7,000 members at least for sending 27 representatives according to the population basis of 27 lakhs.

Enrolment is briskly going on in Amreli, Ranpur, Rajkot and other places in Kathiawar.

The organisers hope to have a strong representation to voice the feeling of the States people at the next Congress session.—United Press.

Up-to-date Gymnasium For Calcutta?

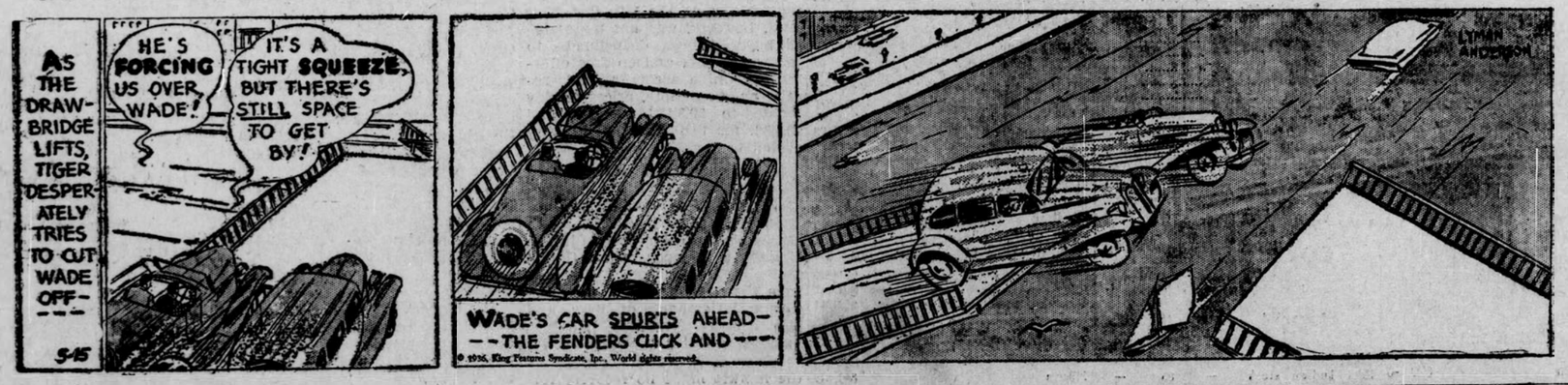
CALCUTTA: June 8.

A proposal for an uptodate gymnasium where all sorts of physical exercises can be done and which will cost Rs. 40,000 is now before the Calcutta Corporation.

The scheme which has been recommended by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta Memorial Committee and submitted to Corporation by its Chief Engineer, will come up for consideration at Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation. The park at the junction of Nepal Bhattacharjee Street and Rash Behary Avenue has been selected as site.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*


AS THE DRAW-BRIDGE LIFTS, TIGER DESPERATELY TRIES TO CUT WADE OFF—
5-15
HE'S FORCING US OVER, WADE!
IT'S A TIGHT SQUEEZE, BUT THERE'S STILL SPACE TO GET BY!
WADE'S CAR SPURTS AHEAD—THE FENDERS CLICK AND—
LYMAN ANDERSON
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